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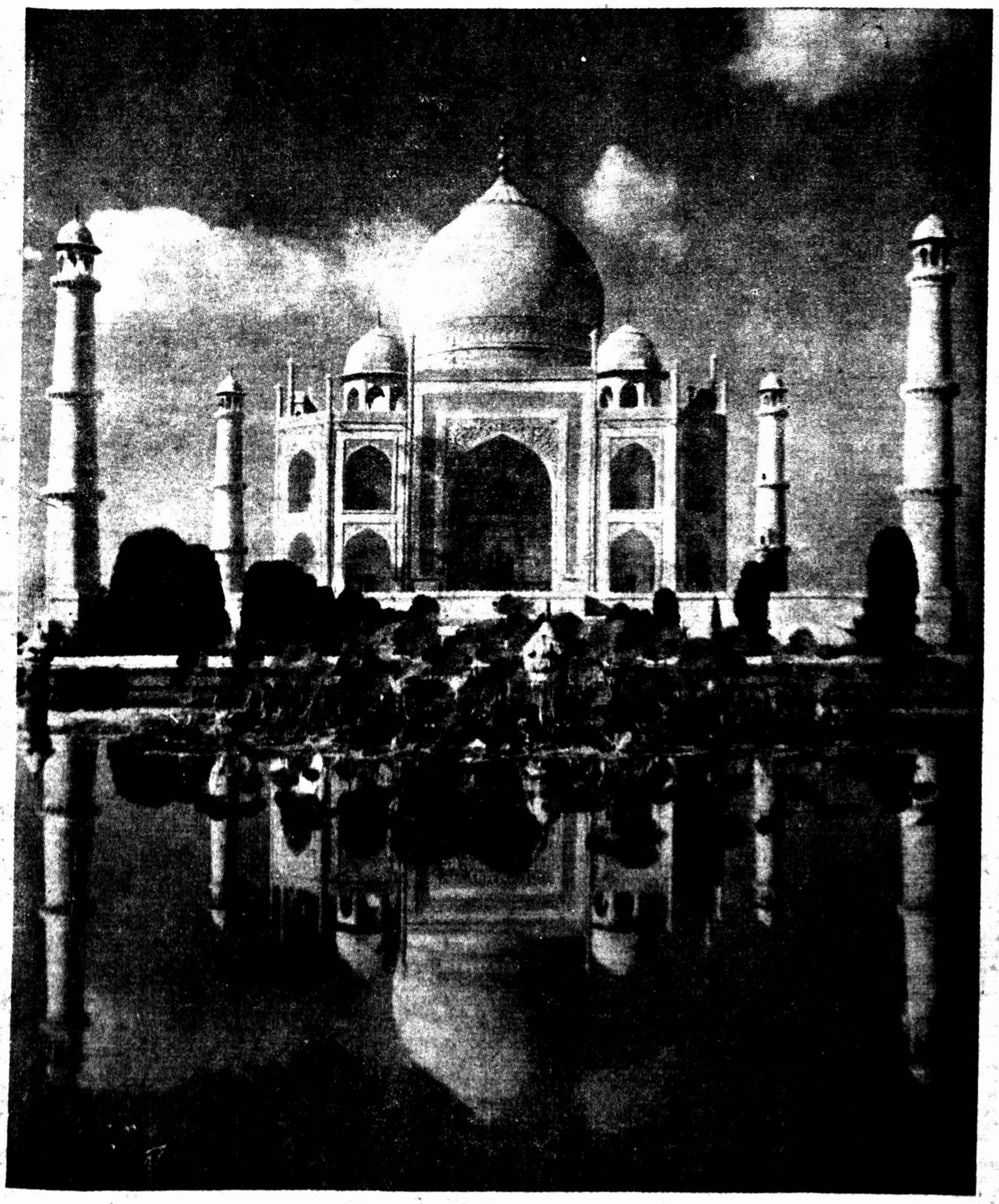
GLORY THAT'S TAJ



Here the Taj shines by itself and also shines in reflected glory. The reflection of Taj Mahal falls in the reservoir about fifty yards away from it. But in this picture it looks as if the reservoir is just below the Taj. This enchanting illusion adds to the beauty of the Taj.

Photo by Dinesh J. Mody

MYSTERY MOVES IN TIBET

(SEE PAGE 5)

Schools For Democracy

BY H. V. BARPUTE, M.A.

IN all the democratic countries of the world the greatest strong-holds of democracy are the schools. In England, France, Norway, Sweden or in United States of America, it is in their schools that principles of democracy are inoculated in the student population. It is here that the plastic minds of the young are instilled into a democratic way of living. What is this democratic way of living? How children became democratic minded? What do we mean by democracy at the pre-school, primary or secondary school level? In an infant democracy of ours how shall we develop the ideals that will flower democracy in our schools in India?

Fortunately for us, there have been a few schools in our country which can be set as examples for the rest of the schools to follow in this respect. Apart from the basic education curiculum which is inherently democratic, even the traditional curriculum and what is of greater value, the way in which the instruction is imparted, the methodology, the technique as well as the environment and atmosphere of a school can set a democratic tone to a school. This atmosphere is vitally important to achieve our aims and objectives.

DEMOCRACY AT SCHOOL LEVEL: In terms of child level, democracy in American and English school means the following things to a boy or a girl:

(1) The child will take his turn:

It may be asking a question to the teacher, conversing with a person, playing on a slide or drinking water at the fountain or a tap or getting into a school-bus *The 'queue habit' in all phases of daily living, is one of the quintessence of democratic living.*

(2) RESPECT FOR OTHER'S PERSONALITY: Consideration for others, this is manifested in taking one's turn, as well as observing the silence hours during study, rest and sleeping hours in schools, hostels or homes even otherwise, conversing in a low tone so that others are not disturbed.

Respect of other's personality is exhibited in numerous ways. It is best done by respecting other's property. Things that do not belong to oneself, if found, are taken to the 'Lost Property Office' of the school where invariably the owner is able to trace his lost article. This means developing integrity and honesty.

(3) In a common project of the class or school, be it a project in a social study e.g. study of the fisher folks or An Annual school gathering, each pupil will take his share and do his best to ability or talents.

(4) Each pupil will be a leader at one time or another and a good follower too. Training in Leadership and sharing leadership starts from the pre-school or Kindergarten level.

(5) The pupil has a keen sense of loyalty to his school, to his class which is developed through the maintenance of school traditions, school functions, school song, school motto, school stationary, school badge, or school uniform.

(6) Besides school, every boy or girl is interested in some hobby, or craft, or club which keeps him occupied in a wholesome satisfying, creative and joyous activity. It is the obligations of the schools and community to provide such opportunities for children.

(7) This it is in a common project or in a game or in a club or a scout troop that a child learns to socialize himself. You will hardly find a school boy or a girl idle or of a 'do-nothing' type. Children are dynamic by nature and adequate opportunities and equipment are provided for self-expression and recreation.

(8) The relations between the teachers and pupils and between

(Continued on Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

A magician seeking booking at Radio City Music Hall asserted: "I've got a trick that will panic them."

"What is it?" asked the manager.

"I saw a woman in half," announced the magician.

"Call that a new trick?" scoffed the manager. "Why, they've been doing that around here for years."

"Oh, yeah?" countered the magician. "Lengthwise?"

★ ★

"John," said the nervous woman, nudging her husband. "did you hear anything?"

"Yes, dear, it must be burglars."

As he spoke he began to get out of bed.

"Oh, John, do be careful. Don't take any risks. What are you going to do?

"Lock the bedroom door," was the firm reply.

★ ★

A reserved Englishman was travelling in a train from Euston to Birmingham. Just outside Coventry an American fellow passenger spoke to him.

"Excuse me," he said, "but your tie is hanging out."

Unemotionally the Englishman answered: "What of it? Your pocket has been on fire for the last five minutes, but I haven't bothered you, have I?"

★ ★

"Are you always so quiet, Tommy?" asked the visitor.

"No," replied Tommy, "but mother has promised me six pence if I don't say anything about your bald head and red nose."

★ ★

"When I see you I always think of Brown."

"But I'm not like Brown."

"Yes you are—you both owe me ten bob!"

★ ★

"Johnson says he wears the trousers in his house."

"Perhaps so, but every night after supper he wears apron over them."

★ ★

"But, madam, this hat goes perfectly with your delicate complexion."

"Maybe. But I wasn't looking delicate until you mentioned the price."

★ ★

When President Truman flipped a silver dollar at last year's Army-Navy game to see which side would kick off, a spectator remarked: "Isn't that just like a Democrat—using a dollar where a dime would do."

★ ★

A young woman who had joined with several of her friends in an infinitesimally small mercantile enterprise was asked what her position was in the organization.

"Oh, I'm the assistant treasurer," she proudly announced.

"My goodness!" rejoined her interrogator. "Is your business so large that you have to have two people to handle the money?"

"Oh, no," came the laughing reply. "It's so small it takes two to find the money."

★ ★

The bobby-soxer played a new be-bop recording on the phonograph. Turning to her father, who had settled down comfortably to read the evening paper, she exclaimed: "Oh-o-o, have you ever heard anything like it?"

He looked up and drawled: 'Not really, dear. The closest thing to it I ever heard was when a truck loaded with empty cans ran into a truck full of hogs."

★ ★

"I'm busy on my football pools, dear."

"Yes, I noticed that far-away look in your eyes."

A caddie had been round the golf course with a novice, and another caddie asked how the player had shaped.

"Well, it wouldn't cost him very much if he played with new-laid eggs," was the candid reply.

★ ★

During the last war, the United States Government advertised for an economist. A bank manager applied for the post. At the same time, the Government asked the Union of American Bankers to recommend somebody for the position.

The Union, not knowing that the manager in question had already applied, put his name forward; whereupon he was appointed.

A few months later he received a letter from his own department, which read: "Dear Sir,—We are very sorry we cannot entertain your application, as the post has been filled by an economist of the first rank".

The consternation of the former bank manager was even greater when he realized that he had signed the letter himself.

★ ★

A farmer in the American backwoods had been urged to attend the funeral of his neighbour's third wife.

"But I'm not goin'," he announced to his own wife.

"Goodness sake why not?" she asked

"Well Mary, I'm beginnin' to feel kinda awkward about goin' so often without anything of the sort to ask him back to."

★ ★

—Anxious to buck up business, the proprietor of a large store engaged an "efficiency expert" whose chief delight was changing the departments round. One day a section would be at the top of the building; the next it would be in the basement or possibly where the restaurant used to be.

After three weeks of this an old lady approached a worried-looking shop-walker, and asked if he could tell her where the ironmongery department was.

"No, madam," he replied wearily, "but if you'll stand here for a few minutes, I'm sure you'll see it go by".

★ ★

The teacher said: "Now, boys, I want you to work out what interest of 1 per cent. on £ 1,000,000 for two years would come to." The whole class set to work diligently with the exception of little Solly.

"What's the matter?" asked the teacher. "Don't you know how to do it?"

"One per cent doess't interest me", said Solly.

★ ★

Gary and Lindsay, two of Bing Crosby's boys, were trying to hustle Mr. Music for new bicycles. Gary said: "You ask him!"

"Nope," Lindsay retorted. "It's up to you to ask him. You're older. You've known him longer!"

Women have a keen sense of humour. The more you humour them, the better they like it.

★ ★

As the tightly packed elevator descended, graying Mrs. Morton became increasingly furious with her husband standing beside her. His face was flushed with delight—because the blonde girl was crowded against him.

As the elevator stopped at the main floor, the blonde suddenly whirled, slapped Mr. Morton, and said: "I'll teach you to pinch."

Bewildered, and no longer aglow, Mr. Morton was halfway to the parking lot with his wife, when he choked: "I—I didn't pinch that girl."

"Of course you didn't," said his wife consolingly. "I did."

★ ★

The old doctor had never refused a summons from rich or poor, but now he was tired.

"Have you any money?" he asked the midnight caller.

"Certainly," was the reply.

"Then go to the new doctor. I'm too old to get out of bed for anybody who can pay for it."

★ ★

Of a hula dancer who appeared on a recent NBC "You Bet Your Life" programme, quizmaster Groucho Marx asked: "Just what is a hula?"

"It tells a story by dancing," said the lady.

"And all this time," Groucho pondered, "I've been wasting my time reading books!"

★ ★

Driving into Houston recently, a lonely New Englander was introduced to a Texan who had just brought in another gusher on a farm inherited from an old aunt.

"How's business down here?" inquired the New Englander, intending to promote companionship.

"Brother," replied the Texan, "down here we do more business by accident than you do up North on purpose."

★ ★

At the democratic rally in Madison Square Garden just before Franklin D. Roosevelt's re-election for a third term, Lucy Monroe sang the national anthem as it had never been sung before, and the applause was deafening. She bowed and retired to her seat on the platform—but the applause and the cheers gained in volume. Again and again she bowed—and now there was pandemonium—cheers, shrieks, torn paper flying

Overwhelmed, Miss Monroe bowed right and left—until one of the dignitaries on the platform tugged at her arm and whispered: "Miss Monroe—I think you had better step aside. The President is right in back of you!"

★ ★

"Get me some ballet dancers," ordered director Gregory Ratoff, after a frustrated morning.

"Ballet dancers?" protested his puzzled assistant. "This script doesn't call for ballet dancers."

"I know that," roared Ratoff, "but I want someone on his toes around here!"

THE NOEL COWARD METHOD

DIFFERENT people have different ways of applying for jobs. But one method which should be borne in mind is that used by Mr. Noel Coward when, recently, he decided he would like a job in cabaret. He rang up Maggiora, manager of London's Cafe de Paris: "Come round and see me, Maggiora," he invited.

Maggiora, no small-time guy in his own line, jumped into his car without even stopping for his hat. ("I thought perhaps Mr. Coward wished to arrange a big party", he explained to me.) They sat chatting pleasantly over afternoon tea, when Coward suddenly remarked: "Maggiora, I've been thinking of doing some cabaret."

Maggiora swallowed hard, "At the Cafe?" he asked.

"Yes," nodded Coward. "I have a month to spare from the end of October. How much can you afford to pay me?"

Over the next twenty minutes' dialogue we must draw a clean table-cloth. Maggiora came out dancing on air.

Coward had got himself a job that many people in the business would give their wife and family for.

—Noel Whitcomb in Daily Mirror.

Here Lived Hitler

BY VERNON BARTLETT

I DROVE down the valley in the dusk, and a group of people outside the Berchtesgadener Hof looked terribly like the journalists, Press photographers and local inhabitants who had stood outside that same hotel thirteen years ago, waiting for Mr. Chamberlain to return from the first of his three visits to Hitler. ("And Hitler never even asked him to dinner!" said one hotel proprietor to me. "We never could understand that.")

But this time the group was made up of American soldiers, and they were discussing nothing more serious than the respective attractions of the bowling alley and a particular snack bar. For Berchtesgaden is now a leave centre for American troops, and the Russians have long since cleared away Hitler's ashes with all the rubble of his proud Chancellory in their sector of Berlin. The Fuehrer's fleet of cars no longer sweeps through this little town in the early hours of the morning on its way to the Berghof, his home in the mountains, writes the author in THE SPECTATOR.

Now the home of this lonely maniac, whose ambition to be treated as a god brought more misery to mankind than any other man's ambition in history, is a sinister ruin. The immense and famous window of his conference hall is an empty hole through which the autumn sun shines on broken bricks and charred wood. Upstairs are three safes with gaping doors. Even the tiles have gone from the bathrooms, and the names of American soldiers are scrawled over all the walls. The view of the mountains is marred by bomb craters, in one of which, near the entrance gate, the twisted remains of a motor-car show above the green slime.

Away to the right is a wrecked villa which used to house the loyal thugs of the security services, and behind it are the ruins of Bormann's mountain home—Bormann, whose possible survival has already given rise to legend. Goering's villa lies round the corner of a hillock that has been hollowed out to provide air-raid shelters, but I was not allowed to approach it, for yet one more dud bomb was about to be exploded in its neighbourhood.

A little farther up the mountainside are the ruins of the spacious barracks that were needed by the men who had the task of protecting the Fuehrer, and of the "Platterhof", the guest-house frequented by those who were to be received in audience. Two workmen were prising up the marble paving-stones of its immense and splendid terrace, and were taking them away in wheelbarrows to some new destination.

Near the barracks another road climbs steeply up the mountain. Notices in English and German announce that nobody in any circumstances may make use of it. It zigzags through the pine trees almost to the summit. There it leads to the tunnel at the end of which is the lift to the Eagle's Nest, a house which cost at least £1,000,000 to build and which Hitler used at the most of five occasions. Only for the electric heating of this house and lift-shaft, which was switched on from the S. S. barracks when the Fuehrer's approach was announced, the German taxpayer had to produce some £1 700 a month.

In Hitler's time this whole area of Obersalzberg (not to be confused with Salzburg, miles away across the Austrian border) was shut in by an iron and barbed wire fence, for the more men aspire to be treated as gods, the more remote they keep themselves from contact with ordinary mortals. The fence has disappeared—the local farmers saw to that. But the problem of the future of the area is still unsolved. How can it be rendered harmless for future generations? One suggestion was that that the churches should combine to convert the Eagle's Nest into a chapel, but

(Continued on Page 23)

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Delhi Sees Great Future For S.K. Patil

ELECTIONS LET OUT HOARDED WEALTH AND LET IN INFLATION

NEW DELHI (By Air)

GENERAL Elections have been the main topic of discussion these days in New Delhi. The week saw Delhi State going to polls. Delhi Elections were a dull affair. Notwithstanding an intense election propaganda by all parties during a fortnight preceeding elections, the electorate was apathetic, and not more than fifty percent came out to exercise their franchise.

So long as there are Laws, there will also be Law breakers, and Delhi had its share of persons using undue influence or money to compel people to vote for them or for their nominees.

A bribe blesses both the giver and the taker! A candidate by bribing a voter hopes to win his seat to a Legislature. A voter by accepting a bribe earns the gratitude of his family. Destiny, after all, rules all human affairs, and if Destiny had willed that a certain person should be elected to a Legislature for five year, a voter by accepting a small payment for his trouble or "Pan Supari" is only carrying out the behests of Destiny. Destiny might also have decreed that he should share in the black market earnings of a candidate.

Inflation Again

Another view here is that the General Elections have greatly facilitated the task of the Finance Ministry. Ever since the end of the war, this Ministry had been wrestling with the problem of bringing out the hoarded black market money into circulation. If the last Delhi Municipal Elections could be any guide, lakhs of hoarded rupees must have been put into circulation by the contesting candidates, not only on their lawful election expenses, but also on the more humanitarian task of raising the standard of living of the masses. As a result of this sudden and large influx of money, the Finance Ministry is presented with another problem of wrestling with inflation.

The Government may lose the battle once again. For what the black marketers have lost on elections, they may win back, with compound interest, from inflation. This is a practical demonstration of "heads you lose and tails we win".

The Congress success in Bombay has been the talk of the town. It is testimony to the organising genius of Mr. S. K. Patil. New Delhi envisages a great future for him. The Prime Minister may use him to manage the Congress Parliamentary Party.

The Congress success in Bombay is also a tribute to the efficiency, honesty and integrity of the Bombay Government. Although comparisions are odious, the Bombay Government has maintained the highest standards of efficiency and has functioned as one of the very best, if not the best in India. Unlike other States, there has been no rift in the Congress Party in Bombay Mr. Morarji Desai's defeat should be interpreted as the verdict of the electorate that, although it was glad enough to vote back the Congress Party into Office, it had no desire to do so, in the case of its Home Minister.

What about Himacal Pradesh, where the Congress has secured a majority, it might be asked? Here, the electorate had no taste of Congress rule. It, however, had some knowledge of Congress rule and preferred it to any other party, about which it knew nothing.

Pt. Nehru's Problem

New Delhi has also been discussing the Prime Minister's determination to the purge the Congress after the Elections. Nobody doubts the Prime Minister's sincerity of purpose. The issue is whether circumstances will permit him to achieve his very laudable object? The case of applicants for the Congress tickets should illustrate the point. In many cases, the applicants rejected by the Congress Screening Committee did not withdraw from the field, but became Independent candidates. Supposing the Congress High Command, in pursuance of its policy to purge the undesirables, were to ask an elected member of the Legislature to resign his seat, there is the danger of his crossing the floor to join the Opposition. For five years he is safe, and no Law of the land can dislodge him from his seat in the Legislature. It is merely moral obligation that he was elected on the Congress ticket and, therefore, he must resign his seat, if the Congress direct him to do so The Congress "Rebels" refused to resign their seats after they had become the Governor's Opposition in several States.

Hirakud Project

The appointment of another Committee on Hirakud Project was announced here during the week. It may be a pure accident, but the announcement was made after another announcement that the Finance Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh had won his Election. The Committee, it is announced, will report "on the technical feasibility of the project, financial anticipations and economics of irrigation, power generation and utilization and the project as a whole." Why the Ministry had to set up this Committee after clearing all doubts and by dubbing all criticisms as "misinformed" is not disclosed. As reported in these columns earlier the issue is who advised the Government to undertake the subsidiary part of the project in priority to the main project?

The Government of India had appointed an Advisory Committee on Hirakud Project with Dr. J. L. Savage as its chairman. It made its report on May 20, 1946 The following are the comments of this Committee:—

> "Water used in Number one (Upper) Power House will be re-used in the number two (Lower) Power House by means of a power channel 280' wide and 16½' deep connecting three ponds, ponds number one forming the tailrace of the Power House number one, pond number three forming the foreby of the Power House number two and pond number two occurring in between."

"Mr. Khosla has worked out a satisfactory and economical alternative to isolate the left branch of the river downstream of the dam by bunding it off from the nose of the Hirakud island to the high ground on the right bank and the whole alignment has been made with an eye for efficiency and economy. The power channel would take off from the junction of this bund and the high ground, thus saving 10,000 feet length of excavation in difficult country and securing at the same time a pond that will come in useful for the operation of the power house.

"The power channel, the banks and the subsidiary dam works have to be commenced simultaneously with the main dam."

Priorites

Assuming that the comments of the Savage Committee are not misinformed comments, the question of re-arranging priorities does not arise when the work on the main and the subsidiary dams were to commence simultaneously. The issue however, is whether the subsidiary dam, which was originally given first priority, had any irrigation possibilities and why was it preferred if it had only power possibilities? And when the country had placed food production as its first priority, why a power project was given first priority? The Press Note intended to remove misconceptions does not disclose these aspects of the problem. The experts, however, did advise the Government of the irrigation possibilities of the power channel. Mr. A.N. Khosla, on page 18 on his Project Report said:—

> "Another irrigation canal with a capacity of 1,676 cusecs will take off from the subsidiary reservoir upstream of the lower power house, and will irrigate the low areas on the right bank of the river."

According to Mr. Khosla's calculations the irrigation channel from the power channel was to irrigate 166,710 acres of land. Mr. Khosla added:—

> "The navigability of the river made possible by the increase in the minimum discharge of the river from 1,000 cusecs to over 8,000 cusecs will not be materially affected by the abstractions for the above extension of irrigation."

It may be added that the power channel was also to be used for navigation purposes This is what Mr. Khosla said:—

> "Two sets of navigation locks with a lift of 110 feet each will, in conjunction with the power canal, subsidiary reservoir and tailrace, provide navigation link between the river at Dalab and the the Hirakund reservoir."

The misinformed circles in New Delhi assert that this irrigation portion of the subsidiary dam project was given up quietly.

Two-Span Bridge

The Press Note has justified the two-span bridge of 125 feet a span on the ground that it provided much needed transport link. An expert will not be worth his salt, if he were to construct a road bridge with 125 feet spans. Road bridges over rivers are constructed on the well accepted pattern of number of pillars with small spans over them. The narrowest portion of a river is selected for a bridge, which has generally a good deal of fillings on either side. Unless it were to facilitate navigation under them, 125 feet spans bridge could not be justified. This may be however misinformed criticism.

THE EVA TOUCH

As usual Madame Peron and her husband — recently re-elected president of the Argentine — distributed Christmas presents to young visitors at the presidential residency in Buenos Aires. Mme. Peron was visited by many personalities to congratulate her on her recovery from the recent operation. Photo shows Mme Peron signing autographs which her husband (at right) looks on. In the centre is the secretary of information—Mr. Raul Apold.

ON THE SET WITH CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Author, Scenarist And Leading Star In "Limelight"

BY P. G. KRISHNAYYA

New York (By Air)

"LIMELIGHT" which is on the set in Hollywood is a Chaplin movie. Charlie Chaplin wrote the original story and also the screen play. He is directing it and also plays the leading role. It is being filmed in Charlie Chaplin studio. It is "all-Chaplin" from the beginning to end.

WHEN I walked onto the set of "Limelight", I was surprised to see Charlie Chaplin, gray-haired, wearing a pepper-gray suit for a scene in his picture. I had expected to find Chaplin dark-haired, in his famous tramp costume. I would be told later by Charlie why he was not doing the beloved tramp.

For about 15 minutes I watched Chaplin rehearse this scene with Claire Bloom, his leading lady, and four supporting players. Charlie directed the action, the gestures of all the performers; and because he is a superb mimic, he became each player in turn, as he demonstrated how he wanted each performer to act. When some of the crew made too much noise during this rehearsal, Chaplin said, forcibly but pleasantly, "Someone's competing with me!" The workmen quieted down at once. They have great admiration for him.

Chaplin wrote the original story of "Limelight," he wrote the screenplay, he is playing the lead in it, he is directing it, and the picture is being filmed at the Charlie Chaplin Studio, which he owns.

If ever a picture belonged to an individual, it is a Chaplin movie. This is no celluloid coming off the factory assembly line.

I almost forgot; Chaplin also wrote the original musical score for the picture. He wrote the score before he started the filming. While rehearsing, Charlie hummed some of the music; it helped direct his movements. "I think we could do it up to here in a group shot," Charlie said to his cameramen, "and then pick up with a close-up of Claire and me."

LEADING LADY

Then Chaplin asked his standin to run through the scene for him, as he stood behind the camera to watch the action and see how it would appear to the camera.

After Chaplin had looked at this run-through and was discussing it with the cameramen, I spoke to Claire Bloom. She is a brunet, pretty—but not in the

usual Hollywood sense—is soft spoken and has a British accent. She has played in "The Lady's Not For Burning" and "Ring Round the Moon" on the London stage and played Ophelia in the Shakespearian Festival at Stratford-on-Avon. This is her first movie. "I have no desire to become a film star and stay in Hollywood," she said "I probably shan't make another film, unless Mr. Chaplin wants me to."

She calls him "Mr. Chaplin" always, and those are her honourable intentions right now, but I'll wait and see.

CHAPLIN'S FAMILY

Her leading man in this movie, that is, the juvenile lead, is Sydney Chaplin, Charlie's oldest son, who is making his movie debut. I've seen Sydney in a couple of plays at the Circle Theater, and he should become a movie star. Sydney's brother, Charlie Jr., is also in the picture, doing a bit. In the scene I watched were three down-and-outers barroom pals of Charlie, whom he had taken from the barroom to his apartment for a musical concert. These pals were played by Snub

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The island of New Guinea, situated in the north of Australia is still one of the "Great Unknown". No civilised man has set foot in the "Valley of Amazons", which according to travellers' tales, is a land of "Many Moons" and the skinless banana.

In this article, the author records some of the fantastic stories brought back to civilization by the few explorers who have penetrated this vast expanse of unknown territory. He gives a pen-picture of how

AMAZONS RULE NEW GUINEA

Valley Of 'Many Moons' And Skinless Bananas

BY GERALD V. KUSS

NEW GUINEA, that great fifteen - hundred - mile - long island to the north of Australia, has been aptly termed "the last of the dark lands," for the greater part of it remains unexplored. Aeroplanes have certainly flown over and charted a good deal of it, but thousands of square miles of primeval jungle, volcanic mountain valleys, and broad swamplands have yet to be traversed by explorers on foot.

So little is known about this enormous area that the population cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. In the eastern, or British Mandated, part of the island pioneering work has been going on steadily during the past four decades. As has been the case elsewhere, it was the presence of gold which first attracted the white man thence from Australia; and even in the days when New Guinea was a German colony daring Australian prospectors combed the sands of the island beaches in quest of wealth.

In 1926 a rich "strike" of gold was discovered at Eddy Creek, inaugurating one of the most spectacular "rushes" in mining history. The white men and their equipment arrived by aeroplane, and "the big-feller-pigeon-on-top"—as the Stone Age natives described aircraft—soon became commonplace in that area. Even today the majority of the surveyed and settled sections of British New Guinea rely on air transport for mechanical communication with the outside world.

Since Dawn Of Man

In the hinterland, however among the Owen Stanley Mountains, and across the (political frontier in Hollandia, or Dutch New Guinea—lie regions untrodden by any save head-hunting, cannibalistic tribes who have led an incredibly primitive existence in these wilds since the dawn of Man. These people constitute a conglomeration of racial types which defies ethnological classification.

Hidden away in practically inaccessible mountain fastnesses among the Snow Range Mountains of Dutch New Guinea there are believed to be strange races never yet visited even by "outside" tribes, let alone white men.

Dwelling entirely alone, and untouched by external influences, these weird peoples have developed a culture of their own—in some instances extremely barbarous. It is already known that one such "lost-race," inhabiting a deep valley in the Oranje Mountains, possesses agriculturalists and engineers of no mean order. They have discovered the use of the wheel, and are fine bridge-builders.

As recently as 1938, an expedition led by Richard Archbold, an American explorer, stumbled upon a big valley amidst the 14,000 ft. peaks of the Oranjes. This valley was thirty miles long, and a large river, the Balim, flowed along its entire length, finally disappearing into a tunnel at the southern end.

The floor of the valley was most efficiently cultivated. Neat rectangular farm-holdings, each enclosed by a network of ingeniously-contrived drainage-dykes, dotted the area and even extended up breathlessly-steep mountain slopes that conventional farmers would hesitate to climb, much less till. The dwellings were of igloo shape, roofed with banana leaves and coarse-fibre grass; the houses of an entire village were inter-connected by covered passageways. On the fringes of communities on both banks of the Balim River were located a series of observation posts. These took the form of lofty poles or cut-off trees on the tops of which were erected small platforms where natives stood guard. It was obvious, therefore, that the winding stream formed a natural barrier for the warring tribes whose villages lay on either side.

In this strange area—which, incidentally, Richard Archbold christened "Grand Valley"—the expedition discovered a cleverly constructed suspension-bridge, a hundred and fifty feet long, stretching above some rapids on the Balim. Guards were continually posted at both ends of this structure.

Balim Valley

The inhabitants of "Grand Valley" proved neither friendly nor hostile to the visitors; they were merely indifferent. It was learned, however, that they practised head-hunting and cannibalism and were constantly at war with their neighbours on the opposite bank of the river. Although they proved extremely uncommunicative, the Archbold Expedition did succeed in ascertaining some queer facts about these "lost people."

As already stated, they were excellent cultivators and engineers; they had discovered the wheel and used it on vehicles for the transportation of harvested crops.

The arts of surgery and medicine, moreover, were not unknown to them, and they had developed new strains of seeds and plants. One of these latter was a "skinless" banana which could be eaten straight from the tree.

Owing to language difficulties, the explorers could not find out much about the social code in operation in Grand Valley, but observation revealed the existence of a complex legal system. Courts were held regularly, and defaulters punished for breaches of native law. All power was vested in the chieftains of the various villages, and after the death of a ruler a new head was elected by popular vote.

Amazons' State

Grand Valley, however, is merely one of the equally-isolated regions among the Oranje and Snow Mountains of Western New Guinea. Others, even more extensive, are believed to exist farther to the west. Many strange and well-nigh fantastic stories are related by the fierce head-hunting tribes that inhabit the swamp-country between the coastal township of Merauki and the foothills of the Snow Mountains. For years a curious legend has been familiar to traders and missionaries in this area.

It concerns a tribe, reminiscent of the Amazons of old, which is said to dwell in a deep valley near snow-capped Mount Wilhelmina.

This tribe is supposed to number "many thousands"—mostly women. They live in villages terraced out on the slopes of the mountain walls, and are ruled over by a Queen. They are not warlike, depending for existence upon agriculture and the hunt. The male sex is despised, and although a quota of men is tolerated in order to assure the continuance of the race, their position is similar to that of slaves. Some versions of the story even claim that the men are kept imprisoned in mountain caves.

Many Moons

On one occasion a party of rain-forest natives, lost on the mountains while hunting ptarmigan-like birds, described how, close on nightfall, they found themselves near the "Valley of the Women," as they called it. Looking down from the tip of the great hollow, they had been terrified to observe "many moons suspended in the air and shining upon the villages of the women!" The sun had already set, and the night sky above the hunters was moonless, yet the "many moons" down below shone with a great brightness all night long. When morning came the "moons" were still there, although their brightness had faded in the light of the risen sun.

This story poses the fascinating theory that these mysterious women-folk, cut off for perhaps thousands of years from the rest of mankind, may have perfected a system of artificial illumination equal if not superior to the fluorescent tubes of civilized twentieth-century man!

No European is hitherto known to have found and visited this mysterious community of females. But a half-cast Portuguese from Timor, a man who spends eight months of every year trading salt, dogs' teeth, ironstone, and trinkets to the primitive folk inhabiting the swamplands between the Mimika and Digoel rivers, claims to have accompanied a hunting party of Ko-Ko tribesmen to within a mile or so of this mysterious "Valley of the Women."

When he suggested that the natives should go with him to this place they were terrified at the very idea.

If captured by the women, they declared, they would be imprisoned in the great caves used solely for confining the men of the valley. Already several young Ko-Ko warriors had failed to return from hunting-trips in the mountains, and they believed these unfortunates had been captured and incarcerated in the caverns by the dreaded females.

But the half-caste trader was determined to seek out this remarkable community and, following the directions given by the natives, presently came to a gap in the wall of a mountain. Far below he beheld a fertile valley, its crops a riot of colour in the sunshine. Irrigation-channels criss-crossed the ground, carrying water from the upper reaches of a large river in and out among the plantations and finally back to the main stream again lower down the valley.

Women Workers

Women were working in the fields, hoeing, weeding, and carrying heavy bundles on their heads from the orchards to the dwellings in the sides of the cliff-faces. Entrance to these places was achieved by means of ladders of vines, which were dropped down from above.

On the floor of the valley the half-caste observed high stone columns. There were dozens of them, all of similar height and dimensions. A large ball, about twelve feet in diameter, was perched on top of each of these stone columns. Even as the watcher sought to determine the precise purpose of these curious objects the sun passed behind a cloud.

Lengthening shadows stole across the floor of the valley, and as they reached the stone columns the half-caste was amazed to see that the huge balls commenced to glow with a strange white light! Directly the sun re-emerged, however, the radiance faded.

Although the Portuguese remained for several hours looking down into this "Lost Valley," fearful all the time of discovery, he did not see a single man either in the fields or passing in or out of the cliff-side dwellings. The women, so far as he could see, went about their work completely nude, disdaining even the tufts of fibre-grass usually favoured by the women-folk of the Ko-Kos and other New Guinea hinterland tribes.

Night was rapidly approaching, and the strange white light of the stone columns was beginning to glow again, when the trader slipped back along the trail and rejoined the hunting party of Ko-Kos camped in the foothills.

Once in the comparative "civilisation" of the coastal village of Fakfak the trader recounted his experiences, but his story met with derision on all sides. One man, however, not only believed all the half-caste had to tell about this mysterious community of "Black Amazons," but was able to add some further information which tended to corroborate his story. This was a Dutch missionary who, on several occasion, had made trips up-country to the same region.

Magic Stone

According to the missionary, he had once been shown a small piece of green stone which a head-hunting tribe claimed had originally come from this same mysterious valley. Unlike any stone or mineral which the missionary had hitherto seen, it was so hard that he had doubted whether any native implement could successfully work it!

The tribesmen who owned this unique curio regarded it as a magical talisman; their witch-doctor carried it about on his person. It was not a gem, nor was it possessed of opalescence, but during the hours of darkness it glowed with a rich, living light! Even in strong sunshine the luminosity of this jade-like material did not depart; if held in one's cupped hands, and shielded from the direct glare, the stone still shone with an inner radiance!

Both the half-caste trader and the Dutch missionary came to the conclusion that the "many moons" which the ptarmigan-hunters had seen suspended in mid-air in the valley, and the stone columns with large balls on top of them, noted by the Portuguese, were some ingenious form of artificial illumination provided by this peculiar green stone. If such is indeed the case, then "darkest New Guinea" may yet have something truly phenomenal to teach us in the matter of artificial illumination!

Assuming the authenticity of the trader's report on the spheres he observed, and the truth of the missionary's account of the unusually-hard stone, it would seem possible that these weird women have passed out of the Stone Age and attained a remarkable degree of culture. The idea appears utterly incredible, but there may be "something in it."

The problems raised by the alleged existence of these "Black Amazons" of New Guinea, and their uncanny system of lighting, are fascinating. Anthropologists, ethnologists, and others will have their hands full when a pathway is eventually hewn from the outside world to this isolated valley among the trackless Snow Range Mountains.

Pre-Historic Monster

Fantastic though it may be, this is only one of the countless stories told about the black spots on the map of the island. The swamplands, level as a billiard-table, which stretch from Merauki to the foothills of the hinterland mountains are said to harbour animals the white man has long believed extinct, together with other species still undreamed-of by the naturalist. Less than three years ago, in the morass country below the Sterren Mountains, an American explorer sighted a dragon-like monster representative of the Pleistocene Age. Paralysed with horror, he watched it lumbering across a sort of delta between two plateaux. It was, he claimed, more than twenty feet in height, with a turtle-like head and a leathery, armour-plated body; he could give no definite idea as to its length.

These and other mysteries of New Guinea will no doubt eventually be solved. But the extreme difficulty of the terrain, the trying climate and the reluctance of the head-hunting tribesmen to embrace the white man's civilization make full investigation of this little-known area a task to be tackled by explorers as yet unborn.

—The "Kide World" magazine.

'WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BIG BAD WOLF?'

Aldor in El Tiempo, Bogota, Colombia

How Mao's Reds Marched Into Snow Bound Tibet

HIMALAYAN CHARM

At Tibet's altitude, the people must be hardy. At the same time they are beautiful, with a unique, homely beauty. This lovely girl aged eight from zarkand, beyond the Kurding La (18,000) in Ladakh (western Tibet) smiles at the cameraman who snapped her in Leh Bazaar.

BY SHIBDAS BANERJI

Nothing about Communist China has so shocked Indians and made them suspicious as China's Tibetan adventure ending in a treaty of peace, whose exact import is still far from clear.

Snow-bound Tibet is a land of mystery and there are few reliable reports of events there. In this article the only Indian journalist to visit that country gives a few authentic glimpses of the land and the people.

THE dawn had broken, a bleak wintry dawn. The earth was covered with white silvery snow and at places formation of ice dazzled against the faint golden rays of the orange that was the rising sun on the horizon. Snow and yet more snow fell when a young dignified lad drapped in a home-spun woollen apron passed silently out through the massive gates of a huge and elegant building atop the summit of a hill. The city, below, lay quiet and somewhere some one was chanting the hymn of a prayer: OM! MA-NI PAD-ME HUM!.....OM! MA-NI PAD-ME HUM!.....

The month was December and the date 21. The year was 1950, and the place, the capital of the roof of the world, Lasha. The boy escaping from the mountain palace, the Potala, was the living God of the Tibetans, the incarnation of Lord Buddha—the Dalai Lama.

The Dalai Lama accompanied by a few of his trusted officers and escorted by 600 soldiers took to the rugged road and began the difficult journey to Yatung in the Chumby valley of southern Tibet. The escape was secretly planned and quietly executed. The Chinese Republican Army was camping about 100 miles east of Lasha.

MATTER OF MOMENT

The scene now shifts to Yatung.

All time is tea time in Tibet and like all other days, by 12 o'clock in the noon I had emptied my twelfth cup and the 13th was on the way.

There was nothing better than being and behaving like a Tibetan while in Tibet and I took the compliment home when my Tibetan friends said I was becoming fast a DOD-PA, which meant, in truest Tibetan, a man of Tibet, for DOD is Tibet, just as HINDUSTHAN is India.

Yatung, a small city but prosperous town according to Tibetan standard, is on the trade route to Kalimpong, the gateway to India. The sight of caravans, as I watched them every day from the bazar, is a common sight here. The caravans carry wool, lots of it to India. They also carry tails of yaks, very smooth and lovely—the ones we see in the temples of India. On their way back from Kalimpong their mules are loaded with consumer goods

PERMITTED TO ATTEND

I emptied my 14th cup of buttered tea and walked down the hill on the green meadow. Accompanying me was an ex-TUNGYIK CHEMPO, a member of the Tibetan Cabinet. He took me to the mansion where the Dalai Lama had had his headquarters recently.

The Dalai Lama, after leaving Tibet on December 21, 1950 arrived in Yatung on January 2, 1951 and made it the temporary capital of his state.

In the mansion where the priest-King stayed the Lamas had arranged a meeting to discuss their attitude to the Chinese People's Army when it came to the city. In the meanwhile the Dalai Lama had gone back to Lasha.

I thought there would be long and heated discussion so I had requested the chief Lama of Yatung to allow me to the meeting. Granted the permission I was delighted that the ex-Minister had kindly consented to explain me the discussion which would of course be conducted in Tibetan.

It was ten minutes to five. The conference was to begin at half past five but the hall was packed to capacity with people and they were still pouring in. The ubiquitous buttered tea was there—not for everybody but for the guests and the ELITE. Eagerly I watched a lean Tibetan—obviously a man of authority standing under a butter lamp and staring at the ceiling. All of a sudden exactly at half past five he said something and then began reading from a crumbled manuscript. For a couple of minutes he spoke and then all assembled sang some approval and dispersed. Within a few minutes the hall was completely deserted.

SURPRISE DECISION

I was surprised. Had anything gone wrong, I asked my friend. Nothing of the kind, he explained, on the contrary the voting was unanimous that the "Liberation Army" should be welcomed as and when it came.

I was surprised also at businesslike manner of the entire proceeding. I had often heard the term—"The Liberation Army". It was heard often in the bazar, at wayside shops and at homes. I also heard of young people, men and women, leaving their homes and going ahead, to join the "Liberation Army." There was a child-like simplicity in their curiosity about the men from New China. But I was not quite prepared for this official decision.

I came back to the bazar. The caravans came in and went out. The bazar was busier. The rich put on their finer clothes and the poor went about their rags made from inferior wool. Donkey and goats; dogs and sheep; yaks and lamas; beggars and children jammed the streets. Yatung was awaiting with bride-like expectancy for the unknown..

REDS CRASH FROM WEST

Let us go back to the days before August 17, 1951, when the Dalai Lama had gone back and reached Lasha once again.

The People's Army of the Chinese Republic had spread from the west into Tibet. The march was very difficult but it was made easier by the people of western Tibet who helped them with food, drink and shelter. The marching was still very difficult because the soldiers had had to do climb peaks—traverse altitudes as high as seventeen thousand feet.

ENDLESS MARCH

The People's Army, aided by the Tibetan peasantry, were still marching and on the way they were often joined by local people in great numbers. And they were still marching ahead. There seemed to be no end of it.

The winter slowed down; snow fell but with lesser velocity; peasants were beginning to appear on the fields, which once again, were aglow with golden corn of barley, wheat and maize. The corn, the bulk of it, they were sad, would soon fill the coffers of the district officials and the nobility and they would be left with but little. But nevertheless the people were richer now during the harvest period and had sugar in their bowls of noodle—a luxury they couldn't always afford. They had plenty of Yak-milk and cheese, and every one feasted on them.

The Army marched west. The mountains were grey. Ice was melting everywhere. And then came rains, slashing rains, rains that washed the mountains, the fields and the dirty alleyways of the villages and made the people miserable. The rains stopped the progress of the march.

TREATY SIGNED

Meanwhile at Peking, on March 23, 1951, they celebrated an event of world importance. It was the signing of the agreement between Tibet and New China. Tibet's C-in-C, Dzasa Kunsang, signed the treaty. Those present included the Panchen Lama, the 2nd incarnation of God in Tibet, not yet recognised by the people. The C-in-C of the Chinese People's Republic, General Chu Teh, Mao Tse-tung and other dignatories of the Chinese Revolution were present to witness the ceremony. In the treaty it was agreed:

That Tibet would enjoy regional autonomy and that the Chinese Central Government would not interfere with its political institutions and internal administration.

That the Chinese Central Government would be responsible for Tibet's foreign relation.

That the Chinese Army would enter Tibet to "strengthen national defence" and would gradually reorganise and absorb the Tibetan Army forces.

That the Chinese Central Government would reorganise and maintain the position of the Dalai Lama, that the Panchen Lama would be allowed to return to the part of Tibet formerly ruled by his predecessors; and that religious freedom would be protected.

That the Tibetan Regional Government would voluntarily carry out reforms, without interference from the Chinese Central Government in their political, industrial, economic, cultural, commerce and educational development.

That Tibetan officials and others who had collaborated with the "imperialists" and Kuomintang would not be prosecuted if they broke off such connections and refrained from "sabotage and counter revolution."

That a Chinese Military Administrative Commission and a military headquarters would be set up in Tibet to carry out the terms of the agreement.

TECHNICAL AID

The terms of the Treaty signed, General Chang Chin,—a veteran of the Chinese Revolution, then Director of Administration of Chinese People's Military Council was appointed the Chief Administrator of Tibet. The General's duty at Lasha was to look after the proper execution of the Treaty. With the General came a number of economists, geologists, engineers, agriculture-engineers who brought with them modern appliances. Established at Lasha they started a daily newspaper, their source of news supply being Peking which was then radio-connected with Lhasa.

RETURN TO LHASA

The first sign of peace in Tibet was the return of the Dalai Lama to Lhasa on August 17, 1951. Many political-soothsayers outside Tibet had prophesied that like his predecessor, the 13th Dalai Lama, the present Priest-King, also would run away and escape to India. But this did not materialize. The Dalai Lama's return to Lhasa, however proved his courage to face and abide by what was but inevitable. In fact the 13th Dalai Lama, I was told by the high lama of Gyangtse, the 3rd biggest city in Tibet, had already foretold before his death that changes which are taking place in Tibet now were to come off soon. The occult power of mysterious Tibet is great and many are the things I have known in this Lost World which I could not easily account for.

FEARS FOR THE PRIEST-KING

Why did the Dalai Lama escaped from Lhasa? Was he afraid of the Chinese People's Army that was marching into Tibet from the western front?

There are many theories as to why the Dalai Lama left Lhasa and the two I heard current in Tibet are that the Priest-King's advisers felt that he might be arrested by the friends of Reting Rimpoche, the Regent, who died mysteriously in prison in 1947, and that paratroopers from the Chinese People's Army might capture him unawares.

Takhta Rimpoche, Reting Rimpoche's successor, made a mess of the administration and was unpopular. The Dalai Lama, who was still a junior normally and had two years to wait before he could assume full authority, was.

(Continued on Page 23)

LAND OF LAMAS

Mysterious tibet is ruled by a hierarchy of Lamas, custodians of a religion, Buddhist in origin, but now full of strange and mysterious rituals. In this picture are a Buddhist nun (left) and a Lama at Kardang monastery with their prayer wheel. They are standing beside a prayer flag with prayers written on it.

Mystery Shrouds Dalai Lama's Return To Lhasa

Peep Into Plastic Crystal Ball Reveals World Reaching Towards An Era Of Peace

To peep into the future and indulge in prophecy is a risky affair; yet it is both fascinating and tempting to take the risk. A famed American Educator,

DR. JAMES BRYANT CONANT,

President of the Harvard University, made the attempt in an address to the American Chemical Society; and this article is a brief adaptation of that Address.

WHEN America entered World War I, it so happened that a leading professor of chemistry was relative of the Secretary of War.

Taking advantage of that fact, he paid him call in the first week after war was declared to offer— on behalf of American chemists— the services of his profession to the war effort The Secretary said he would look into it and asked his caller to return the next day.

When he did so, the Secretary thanked him again for his offer of help, asked him to transmit a message of thanks to his fellow chemists, but said it would not be necessary to accept their assistance. On looking into the matter, he had learned the War Department already had "A" chemist!

Shortage Of Chemists

Authentic or not, the story is true in essence. If Secretary Baker did make any such remark in 1916, he was only slightly behind the times. For 20 years ago, neither the U.S. Government nor industry was employing more than a handful of trained chemists. In 1902 there was virtually no such profession as chemical engineering. Today there is an acute shortage of chemical engineers in spite of the fact that more than 15,000 have been trained in the past five years. In short, the growth of the chemical profession has been one of the most amazing phenomena of our lifetime.

It takes no crystal ball to forecast that this Chemical Revolution will profoundly affect the balance of our century. One of the few certainties of the future seems to be that vastly more U.S. citizens will be trained, in 2001 A.D. as chemists and chemical engineers. For in the past 100 years, chemists in all countries—and particularly the United States—have been infiltrating into all sorts of positions, in scientific and industrial life. I predict, first of all, that this will continue, and in the year 2001 that the American chemist will be a key figure in an urban mechanized society dependent for its very life on the careful control and management of many chemical reactions

Plastic Crystal Ball

But let me look into my crystal ball—a plastic one, as befits a chemical age—and attempt to glimpse the outlines of the balance of the 20th century. In so doing, I wrap the mantle of the famous Robert Boyle around me—for he was the original skeptical chemist. He was skeptical of the extravagant claims made by the alchemists, you may remember, and so I shall follow in his footsteps by questioning the prophecies made by some of our modern alchemists, the atomic physicists.

I See:

Neither an atomic holocaust, nor the golden abundance of an atomic age. On the contrary, I see troubled humanity trying by one political device after another to find a way OUT of the atomic age. By 1999, this seems to have been accomplished, but neither through the triumph of totalitarianism, nor by the advent of world government.

Unless my prophecy is cancelled by some huge error, the next 50 years should prove that human nature is remarkably tough, durable and unyielding. Neither the forces of good nor evil will triumph to the extent prophesied by writers in the past few years.

Freedom Still Survives

The year 1984, for example, does not glare with menace in my crystal ball. Men and women continue to live unregimented in many far corners of the globe. Paris, Berlin, London, New York, Moscow, stand physically undamaged by any enemy action since World War II. They still speak for many diverse national outlooks though political and military lineups have shifted first one way, then another, since 1951. The Marx-Lenin dogmas are still gospel to people in many vast areas, but so too, in others, are the watchwords of the French and American revolutions—Liberty Equality, Praternity. Time and local conditions have greatly modified the operating philosophies of both.

(As for the implications of that astonishing phenomenon taking place in the second half of 20th century—the awakening of the Far East—they cannot even be plumbed by a mid-century audience of Westerners.)

The fine structure of the future cannot be seen in my plastic ball, I must confess. The new discoveries, theories, the minor revolutions in physics and inorganic chemistry are hazy. As for the major revolutions in biochemistry which by 1985 has replaced what was once called "biology", I need only allude to them in passing.

The era of liquid fossil fuels (such as gasoline) is waning by 1999 and worry about our future supplies of coal is acute. For reasons I will explain later, atomic energy has not proved the most expedient way for lengthening the period in which man can tap the sources of energy (like coal and oil) stored in the earth's crust.

New Energy Sources

Solar energy, on the other hand, is now the predominant source of industrial power. Practical use of this inexhaustible source of energy, coupled with radical changes in the way food is produced has drastically affected the economic and political relations of nations.

With this cheap solar power, for example, fresh water can at last be economically produced from sea water. This historic event took place about 1985, and more than one desert, fringing a sea coast, thereafter became a garden spot.

Incredible? You must understand that my apparatus for probing the future works on a special principle. I feed it certain ideas which may well lead to revolutionary innovations—at least in theory—but are now regarded as impossible.

It is interesting that no one has publicized the fact that—in theory, at least—the energy required to distil fresh water from the ocean is extremely low. For example, just one gallon of gasolin provides on combustion somewhat more energy than that (theoretically) required to distil 9,000 gallons of fresh water from the ocean.

But let us return to probing the future of agriculture. By 1966, new techniques have made the world food situation quite different from that of 50 years before. The world of the 21st century seems to have found an answer to the problem of overpopulation through these changes, coupled with discoveries about the relation of diet to the birth rate. Nations which once were considered overcrowded and underfed enjoy rapidly rising standards of living.

Anti-fertility Sauce

This forecast may seem clear evidence that my plastic crystal ball is cracked. But listen in to what people are saying at the dawn of the century. They date the changed, more optimistic attitude toward population back to 1951, when Prime Minister Nehru advocated that birth control clinics be set up in India; and to 1961, when the biochemists made cheap and harmless anti-fertility components available which could be added to the diet as one saw fit.

As decades went by, the attitude of the world's religious leaders, they say, altered completely on this subject, without any diminution of religious feeling.

As for fuels: I find the chemist not only producing liquid fuels from carbon monoxide and hydrogen, but all sorts of chemicals. I note in passing that by 1999 the beverage industry is based entirely on synthetic ethyl alcohol. Carbo-hydrates are no longer used in the manufacture of beer or wine or distilled spirits.

The problem of conserving what fossil fuels are still left, is now closely linked to the producing carbon monoxide economically. The underground gassification of coal, the conversion of cheap plant crops into process gas, are just two ways which have been evolved for supplying the chemical factories of each nation with enough raw materials. The so-called "extractive" industries—coal mining, etc.—are transformed into chemical industries, completing a revolution which began in the United States after World War I when chemical engineers entered the petroleum industry.

No Atomic Victory

But just how did the big industrial nations of the world avoid deindustrializing each other by atom bombs? Only by the narrowest of margins; only because time and time again, when one side or the other was about to take the plunge in the period of fierce rearmament which preceded the Great Settlement with Russia, the expert military advisers couldn't guarantee 100 per cent success.

Dr. Syed Jaffar Husain M.A. D. Lit (London) who left Bombay for Iraq on Saturday last on a tour of the Middle East countries.

The big turning point, of course, was in 1950, the year when collective security became a reality. For once the free world made up its mind to meet each type of military threat from the Soviet Union with a defence against that threat, and no longer relied on the magic of atomic bombs, from that moment on, hopes for eventual disarmament revived.

By the mid 1950's, I see balanced forces once again at the disposal of the Atlantic Treaty Nations. Moscow recognizes there can be no easy march to Channel ports.

To be sure, for 10 years of more after the mid-50's, a series of battles had broken out in various parts of the globe and nearly set off World War III. People both in the U.S. and Russia had grown somewhat used to living in the shadow of the 20th century volcano, the atomic bomb.

But after years of living with this fear and anxiety, and with the economic power of the free world now backed up by some political stability, the time had clearly arrived to figure some way OUT of the atomic age.

Away From War

So I find in the 1960's a time when some first, positive steps are taken away from war. Fifteen or 20 years after the first atomic bomb was dropped, a sober reckoning of the debits and credits of atomic fission had led people to decide the candle wasn't worth the game.

Just disposing of the radicactive and dangerous waste products alone, which accompany atomic reactions, had presented giant-size problems, which had to be lived with for generations. It took huge amounts of capital to build atomic power plants.

But quite apart from these technical problems was the fact that military use of atomic energy proved nimical to the very nations who controlled the weapons. A self-denying law only seemed common sense. Once the illusion of "prosperity-for-all, through the splitting of the atom," vanished from people's minds, the air began to clear. The real dividends, from the great scientific discoveries of the 40's proved to be the introduction of powerful new tools of investigation, in both pure and applied fields of chemistry. The success of such a vast, technical undertaking as making atomic weapons had blazed the way for other radical scientific departures.

In the 1950's, the rapid progress in using solar energy can be seen as the direct consequence of atomic energy development in the 40's

No Peace Through Magic

So much for prophecy. Now let me come down to earth. The world of science has passed throgh a shattering experience in the past 10 years. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of man-years of scientific and technical genius have been spent on improving instruments of war. And now once again the process is accelerating. The hopes for a decreasing emphasis on military force, born in 1945, have proved illusory. The free world is once more threatened by totalitarian aggression. We now realize that in this century at least free men can protect themselves against disaster only by facing realistically the possibilities of war. Peace cannot be achieved through magic, either physical or political.

We have invented machines to do much of the labour once performed by slaves or serfs, but there is no mechanical or scientific substitute for those personal qualities on which our liberties are based. If need be, ideas must be fought for. Frontiers must be protected against invasion by human beings ready to die if necessary.

When World War II ended we believed in miracles—some in the miracles of science that would protect us militarily with a minimum of inconvenience, without blood or tears—others believed in international miracles which have not come to pass.

End Of The Terror

It is so easy to be defeatist about the prospects for peace and freedom and to forecast the future only in terms of global war. Yet to my mind the prospects are far more hopeful than they were in 1949. Paradoxically the steps now being taken toward vigorous rearmament are NOT steps toward war but down the road toward peace.

The peoples of the free world have been awakened from their dreams of an easy peace, they have faced up to the realities of the mid-20th century. Before long they will be armed and ready.

When that day comes the fear of Communist aggresson will cease to haunt Western Europe.

When that day comes, one can begin to talk about a real settlement of the international situation.

IDEAS THAT MUST NOW BE REGARDED AS UTOPIAN WILL ONCE AGAIN HAVE VITALITY AND MEANING: THE TERROR OF MODERN WEAPONS MAY SLOWLY VANISH FROM THE SKIES.

Dreams of an easy peace are as foolish as fears of atomic destruction. The world has escaped atomic destruction by the narrowest of margins — because experts cannot guarantee 100 per cent success to the protagonists. But after years of living with the fear and anxiety of destruction the world may figure some way OUT of the atomic age.

Wrought By Chemical Revolution And End Of Terror Of Modern Weapons

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Mystery Perf From Fiji

CURRENT 1sh 5d IN COMPOUND GAUGE

STAMP COLLECTORS ARE FOREVER BUMPING INTO THE UNKNOWN. NOT GHOSTS OR 'SEEING THINGS' OR ANYTHING OF THAT SORT, BUT COMING ACROSS THINGS WHICH—HOWEVER LONG THEY HAVE BEEN IN THE GAME—THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND. IT IS UNSAFE EVER TO TAKE FOR GRANTED ANYTHING THAT REMOTELY RESEMBLES A STAMP UNTIL ONE HAS MADE CERTAIN WHAT IT IS.

What may at first sight appear a 'postmark' may well turn out to be an evidence of a stamp having been used outside the country of origin. What may seem a fiscal may perhas be a 'local'. One might have a dozen specimens of some common stamp, yet one of them may be with a watermark or other peculiarity that rockets the price up to several pounds.

The other day I was clearing up a huge pile of stamp magazines that had accumulated at home. While sorting them I glanced casually through various items of interest. I happened to be looking through a copy of 'Postways', the price list of the Federal Stamp Co. of Bombay. when I came across one rather peculiar item "Wanted: copies of the Fiji 1/5 Perf. 12½ by 14." I did not think anything further about the matter at the time, but it came back to me some time later while I was going through a stock book to see if I had any copies of the new British Guiana 12c, compound perf. My Fiji stamps were on the same page and I checked four copies of the 1/5 and found them all to be 14x14.

I referred to the catalogue to see if the Fiji 'compound' was a scarce stamp and found to my surprise that there was no mention of it, or of any other perforation other than 14. I happened to meet Mr. John Francis of the Federal Stamp Co. only last week and jokingly asked him if anyone had come forward with a few Fiji 12½x14's, for by this time I had taken the item in his house organ to be a misprint.

Mr. Francis, without a word, turned the tables on me by going to his safe, pulling out a bunch of Fiji 1/5 stamps and asking me to check their perforations. I examined 12 copies—all of them the common variety—before he produced another stamp and asked me to look at it carefuly. I did not even have to place it on the perforation gauge to tell quite obviously that the top and bottom were spaced differently from the sides.

I checked the stamp on various perforation ganges, and the result was always the same: 12-1/4 to 12½ for top and bottom and 13-3/4 to 14 for the sides. There was absolutely no mistake and checking against a two centimetre gauge gave the same result.

NO MENTION

Not only is there no mention about this variety in Gibbons, but the Commonwealth Catalogue, relatively far more detailed, does not mention it either. The divergence between the perforation on the stamp is too great to be accidental due to inconstant production flaws such as paper shrinkage. The possibility of fakery can be ruled out for the stamp did not have false margins added and had not been ironed out or otherwise tampered with, for its printed design coincided exactly with a normal 12½ gauge stamp.

With the tremendous interest in the perforation varieties of George VI stamps during the last few years, and with stamps like the Grenada 2½d and the scarce and obsolete perfs hitting the headlines in the philatelic press, it is inconceivable that a variation as wide as the one in this Fiji stamp should have failed to have attracted the notice of collectors.

The year on the postmark of the 'mystery' stamp was too faint to be legible. Peering at the specimen through a high-powered magnifier produced no result except that the year on the postmark SEEMED to be 1943. This would be quite in order, since the stamp was mentioned in the January 1947 'Postways' and was in Mr. Francis' possession for 'two or three years' previous. The stamp was not a 'philatelic' item and had been passed through on ordinary mail.

EXPLANATION ?

This sudden coming up against the unknown intrigued me a great deal, but I cannot for the life of me imagine what can ever have caused this queer specimen. During the war years certain ateliers were blitzed and other establishments took over orders temporarily. This was the reason for some of the perforation varieties of Ceylon. It has also occasionally happened that manufacturers have two machines at work and perforate the bulk of an order on machine 'A' and a very few sheets on machine 'B', thus giving rise to extremely scarce gauges like those used on the rare Grenada 2½d.

But some other reason must be given for the Fiji 1/5. For while the gauge used for the Grenada stamp and for other rarities of the present reign HAS been employed in the case of many common stamps, the 12½x14 compound is a measure that does not figure in the entire George VI catalogue.

IN NOT A SINGLE INSTANCE have De La Rue's, the printers of this specimen used a 12½x14 compound, as will be seen from the list given below.

I can only surmise that what MAY have happened is that the sheet of Fiji was passed through the machine only once and sent to the checkers vertically imperforate. The checkers may have seen it to be perfect except for the missing perfs and returned it for vertical perforation, when it was put on a wrong gauge machine in error.

This is only a theory, but it seems the only one that will fit the case. If anyone has information about this stamp it will be welcome. The stamp is there for anyone to examine with Mr. John Francis of the Federal Stamp Co. Churchgate, Bombay.

Below is a list of perforations used by De La Rue for George VI stamps. More than a dozen diferent gauges have been employed—not ONE of them even remotely resembles the Fiji 12½x14.

DE LA RUE PERFS

ADEN. 13x12; 14; 13½x14.
ASCENSION. 13½; 13; 14.
BARBADOS: 13½x13; 14; 13½x14; 13½x13.
BERMUDA: 14; 13.
SOLOMON ISLANDS. 13½.
BRUNEI. 14; 13; 14½x13½.
CAYMANS. 13x12; 14.
CEYLON. 12x13; 13½; 11x11½; 13½x13; 14; 12.
FIJI. 13½; 12½; 14; 13x12; 13; 12.
GIBRALTAR. 14; 13½; 13.
GILBERTS. 13½.
GRENADA. 12x13; 14; 12; 11½x12½; 11½x13.
HONG KONG. 14; 15x14.
JAMAICA. 14; 13.
KENYA. 12; 13x12; 14; 13x13½; 13x12½
LEEWARDS. 14.
MALAYA. 14; 15x14; 13½; 17½x18; 17½; 12.
MALTA. 14.
MAURITIUS. 14; 15x14.
MONTSERRAT. 13; 14; 12.
NIGERIA. 13x11½.
NYASALAND. 14.
PAKISTAN. 13½x14; 11½: 12½ 14x13½; 12; 13.
BAHAWALPUR. 12½x11½; 12½; 13½x14; 13; 17½x17; 14.
ST. HELENA. 14; 12½.
ST. KITTS. 14; 13x12.
ST. LUCIA. 12½; 12.
SAMOA. 14x13½; 14.
SUDAN. 14; 11½x12½; 13; 12.
SWAZILAND. 13½x13; 14; 13½x14.
ZANZIBAR. 14; 14x13½; 14.

NEW LUXEMBURG COMMEMORATIVE

Issues From All Over

Port. 'Coaches'

A distinctly unusual set is the one issued on the eighth of January by Portugal. Coaches have figured before on stamps, but there is something wonderfully delicate about the engraving and printing of the present series.

All the designs have been drawn from coaches in the National Coach Museum at Lisbon, and from illustrations I have seen I feel that the series will be an instantaneous best-seller with everyone.

The set has an extremely low face value. Designs are by painter Candido Costa Pinto and the printers are Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. of London.

10c. violet Central feature is a XVI Century Coach of Philip II, the oldest coach in the National Museum.
90c. green As 10c.
50c. turquoise Showing one of the three coaches sent by Joao V to Pope Clement XI for the use of the Portuguese Ambassadors (XVIII Century).
1Esc. 40c carmine. As 50c.
1Esc. red XVIII Century coach of Joseph I
2Esc. 30c blue. As 1Esc.
20c. bistre XIXth Century coach of Joao VI—used until the termination of the monarchy in 1810
1Esc. 50c bordeaux. As 20s.

The central designs are surmounted by an ornamental scroll with the inscription 'Museu Nacional Dos Coches'.

PALS !

Practically breathing a spirit of benevolence and goodwill is the latest label issued by the German Democratic Republic. The two somewhat pensive gentlemen shown on the stamp are Stakhanovite workers (presumably the photograph was taken when they were back from a hard day's work). Names of the gents are Pawel Bykov and Erich Wirth, and they are staring fixedly at the camera in what is a representation of 'German Soviet Friendship'—as we learn from the inscription at the head of the stamp. Value 12pf. Colour blue.

More From Laos

Laos entered the list of stamp-issuing countries some little time ago. Collectors have scarcely digested her first stamps when a second series has been put on sale. The set comprises five stamps for surface mail, three for air mail and six postage dues.

SURFACE

30c. blue black and violet.
80c. emerald green and grey-green.
1p. 10c. brown-carmine and carmine.
1p. 90c. blue-black and ultramarine.
3p. dark lilac-brown and violet-brown.

The central subject of all the above stamps shows a Laotian girl.

AIRMAIL

10p. ultramarine and blue-green.
20p. brown-carmine.
30p. black-brown and brown-lilac

A Laotian girl is shown weaving on all these airs.

POSTAGE DUES

10c. brown.
20c. violet
50c. carmine.
1p. grey-green.
2p blue
5p. lilac

Subject of the Dues set is the Vat. Sisaket Monument.

--And Cambodia

A lengthy new series for Cambodia has just been issued. Details are as follows:

10c. cents blue-green and green
20c. lilac-brown and red-brown.
30c. pale violet and blue-black
40c. ultramarine and blue-green.
50c. lilac-brown and carmine
5 pias. blue-black and violet.

All the above stamps show an Aspara dancer.

50c. greenish-blue and dark olive-green.
1p. blue-black and deep violet.
1p. 50c. blue-black and deep ultramarine.
2p. lilac-brown and red-brown.

The above picture the Throne House.

80c. blue-black and grey-green.
1p.10c. lilac-brown and red.
1p.90c. blue-black and blue.
3p. lilac-brown and brown-orange
15p. dark violet and violet.

The preceding five stamps feature a portrait of His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia.

Algerians

Algeria is about to issue a new definitive set. There will be several other values, but the first six to be released are the following:

10 francs brown-black. Apollo of Cherchel.
12 frs. light brown. Isis of Cherchel.
15 frs red. The Eagle Boy.
30 frs. blue. As 10 frs.
18 frs. red. As 12 frs.
20 frs. green. As 15 frs.

Date of issue is not yet announced but should be within the next couple of months.

Brazil has issued a new 'thematic' stamp devoted to religion. The Pitcairn Islands stamp issued recently has already stolen a march on the Latins in portraying the Bible of the "Bounty" The new Brazilian will show an open Bible against a map of South America. Inscription will be 'Dia da Bibla"—'Bible Day'

Value is 1.20 cruz and colour orange brown.

ANOTHER RECENT RARITY

A FEW months ago, a small post office in England ran short of one penny 'Postage Due' stamps. The Postmaster, who was a practical man but who had evidently never heard of collectors or their whims, took a few of the normal 1d stamps and stamped them 'POSTAGE DUE' with a home made rubber stamp.

Collectors being what they are, there was soon an uproar. Those who managed to get hold of a specimen of this latest 'error' were in high glee; those who could not, were strong in their indictments of irregularities in the post office. The poor Postmaster was soon hauled over the mat by his superiors, after which the affair fizzled out. Probably this 'Bury St. Edmonds Postage Due Provisional' will never be catalogued, for its issue was completely unauthorised.

Sometimes men cut a four anna stamp in half and stick it on their letters, and it gets by though a "variety" of this kind cannot possibly achieve catalogue status. But with the great interest that the people of Britain have in their own stamps, and with the great amount of publicity that has followed the discovery of this Postage Due variety, the demand for this item from eager collectors who lacked it has pushed the price beyond anyone's wildest hopes.

Several copies of the stamp were used in the normal way and were destroyed—for people do not usually collect the commoner stamps of their own country. But a few managed to survive. One used copy of this modern rarity was sold in December at an auction by the famous house of H. R. Harmer. Believe it or not it fetched £55! The lucky owner must have sworn a little when he had to pay the postman excess when he originally got the stamp, but he must be thanking his stars now, since he has reaped a small fortune through someone else having saved a penny on postage! One penny to fifty-five pounds—in a couple of months. Work it out for yourselves. Who said the days of windfalls were over?

PUBLIC NOTICES

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY
EASTERN GROUP—SLEEPER CONTROL
TENDER NO. 31/52-53

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 3 p.m. on 1-2-52 for supply of the following standard track sawn sleepers.

(1) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado first class only—150000 Nos. at Rs. 18/-, (2) (a) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal, Teak, and Pyinkado Second Class only— 50000 Nos. at Rs. 14/-, (b) B. G. Half Round (i) Sal and Teak, (ii) Bija Sal, as per specification— 50000 Nos. at Tender rates, (3) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado first class only—250000 Nos. at Rs. 8/-, (4) (a) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado Second Class only— 50000 Nos. at Rs. 6/-, (b) M. G. Half Round (i) Sal and Teak, (ii) Bija Sal, as per specification — 50000 Nos. at Tender rates, (5) (a) N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal and Teak first class only — 100000 Nos. at Rs. 5/-, (b) N. G. Half Round Sal and Teak as per specification — 50000 Nos. at Tender rates.

Stocks lying at railheads should be shown separately in the tenders. No sleeper will be accepted from stations on O. T. and E. I. Railways in U.P. and North Bihar (West of River Kosi). Nepal Sleepers brought to railhead at Jogbani, Naksalbari etc. on Assam Railway in North Bihar (East of River Kosi) will be accepted.

Tender documents of the above Tender will cost Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only) each and may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned at B. N. Railway House, Calcutta-23 on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 10/- from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Calcutta-23. Suppliers on B. N. Railway stations may ask for tender documents to be sent by Registered Post on depositing Rs. 10/- with any Station Master of the B. N. Railway for remittance to the F. A. and C. A. O., B. N. Railway, Calcutta-23 and vendors of other Mofussil areas on remitting Rs. 10/- to the F. A. & C.A.O., B. N. Railway, Calcutta-23, by Postal Money Order and submitting the Station Master's Receipt or the Postal Money Order Receipt as the case may be along with their application for tender documents.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER
Eastern Group.

(1685)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
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We prepare candidates for Matriculation and Degree Examinations of Indian and foreign Universities. No pass no fee. Prospectus on -|4|- annas Postal Stamp. Eastern Educational Syndicate (Govt. Regd.), Bhatpara P. O., West Bengal. (2903)

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To let on deposit basis at Mulund, Particulars personally from, V. V. Dalvi, Building Designer, Bodke Building, opp. Mulund Rly. Station.

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THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

National Association For Blind Formed

Kher Outlines Four-Fold Programme; Appeals For Funds

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A National Association for the Blind to sponsor the cause of the two million blind in the country was formed by the inaugural session of the First All-India Conference for the Blind which was declared open by Bombay's Governor Raja Maharaj Singh at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall here today.

The Association, the first of its kind, will co-ordinate and integrate the activities of the various organisations working for the blind in the country and start new ones wherever necessary for the promotion of their interest.

A Committee consisting of the members of the Organising Committee of the Conference with powers to co-opt additional members has already been formed as a nucleus to assist the Association in framing its constitution and carry on the work in the initial stages.

GOVERNMENT CANNOT DO IT ALONE

In his inaugural address to the three-day Conference which is being attended by nearly 70 delegates and over 30 observers from all over the country, Raja Maharaj Singh said that "individuals and private firms especially, should come forward to help the cause of the blind". He said that it was impossible for the Government "to tackle the vast problem single-handed". "The individuals and private companies can help the blind in many ways —by employing them as teachers, instructors and in other useful occupations."

The distinguished gathering included the opening-day session's President, Mr. B. G. Kher, Health Minister, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mayor S. K. Patil, the new Sheriff, Mr. Poddar, the former Sheriff Mr. Fazal Rahimtulla, Colonel and Lady Duggan, Mr. R. P. Masani and Mr. Beram Karanjia.

CONDOLENCE

A life-size portrait of the late Dr. V. K. Bhandarkar, the Organising Secretary of the Conference, who was murdered by a Pathan exactly a month ago, was placed on the stage. Two 'dipaks' were kept burning before the garlanded portrait.

Before the Conference began its work a condolence resolution placing on record "its very deep sense of grief at the tragic and untimely death of one of the most energetic and beloved Organising Secretaries, the late Dr. V. K. Bhandarkar, who by his selfless devotion and untiring efforts, had rendered invaluable services "to the cause of the welfare of the blind" was passed, all standing, by the gathering which included Mrs. Sudha Bhandarkar, wife of the deceased, who was visibly moved by the warm references to her husband.

The resolution extended "its sincerest sympathies to Mrs. Bhandarkar and the children" in their irreparable loss.

GOVERNOR'S REVIEW

Reviewing the work done in this direction by the State Government, Raja Maharaj Singh said that the problem had only been touched "on its fringe" and that "much more still remains to be done".

The Governor emphasised that "in this field our women can do more than our men". He said that they could be useful as honorary social workers. "This is a form of social work which is of the first order".

He regretted that "not very much—not nearly as much as is necessary or desirable" had been done for the blind on this country. "This is a sorrowful state. There seems to be a general apathy amongst the public in regard to this pressing problem which confronts us."

The three-pronged attack on the problem, he said, should aim at "education, employment and the teaching of the handicrafts in 'sheltered workshops'." He said that the problem of the blind in India was all the mor etouching as in about 90 per cent of the cases lack of initial care and treatment was responsible for the affliction.

He said that the Conference marked "a memorable date" in the history of the country as for the first time welfare work for the blind will be conducted on an all-India basis.

INSPIRING EXAMPLES

To "the blind friends", the Governor had a word of cheer and courage. He said that there was "no reason for them to despair". "You must keep before you the inspiring examples of the great epic poets, Homer and Milton, who were both blind. He said that the shining example of Miss Helen Keller who was deaf, and blind but "whose courage and determination overcame these afflictions", could never be lost sight of.

He said that so far he had donated over Rs. 16,000 to the cause of the blind. "To no other institutes have I given so much as those working for the blind". He appealed to the rich to "give generously". Those who cannot give of riches, he added, should "give of themselves for this noble cause."

A donation of Rs. 500 was announced on his behalf by Chief Minister B. G. Kher to be used for "a specific purpose as desired by the conference."

Raja Maharaj Singh also paid a warm tribute to the memory of Dr. V. K. Bhandarkar, Organising Secretary of the Conference. He disclosed that on the fateful evening of December 19, Dr. and Mrs. Bhandarkar had been invited to Government House to attend an important meeting in connection with a proposal to start a sheltered workshop for the blind.

"His example should stimulate us to greater efforts to work for the blind." He placed a garland on the life-size of Dr. Bhandarkar which adorned the stage.

KHER APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Chief Minister B. G. Kher who presided over today's session said that "voluntary agencies had a greater and more important role to play" in "this humanitarian task."

"If progress is to depend entirely on governmental financial aid, it must in the present situation be extremely slow, he warned. He said that "money and more money" was required to increase the scope of educational and training facilities "that the blind have a moral right to have."

The four-fold programme of help, Mr. Kher said, should include contributions to the funds by the well-to-do for starting new schools and workshops for the blind, encouragement to the blind to be gainfully engaged in occupations for which the blind displayed a special aptitude, public patronage to the products of blind workshops and schools and lastly individual help "to generate public feeling and sympathy which are essential for successfully dealing with this tremendous problem."

Mr. Kher also made the following points.

MEDICAL FACILITIES: He suggested opening of Eye Camps and Opthalmic Units under Government and Municipal auspices all over the country for treatment and cure of blindness.

EDUCATION: Free and compulsory education which is a fundamental right is even a greater necessity for the blind. Education will not only help the blind to earn a living but will yield them the pleasures of the intellect "which they need all the more." He disclosed that a recurring expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum will have to be incurred by the State in giving every blind pupil of compulsory age useful education. He said that the Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun was "part of a plan to establish a National Centre for imparting vocational training to blind adults." This Centre which was being run by the Government of India, he added, aimed at training a limited number of seeing handicraft teachers for the blind.

BRAILLE: The first Provincial Conference for the Blind held in Bombay last year had protested against the introduction of a Uniform Indian Braille system for educating the blind suggested by the Joint Committee of the Central Advisory Boards of Health and Education.

EMPLOYMENT: Time is not ripe in India for the blind to take to most of the occupations open for them in other countries, "as a community with practical sympathy for the blind and a confidence in their real capacity to do the particular tasks allotted to them" is lacking in this country. "It is therefore necessary to start sheltered workshops for such of the blind as cannot secure employment." He disclosed that Bombay Government intended shortly to start such a workshop in the city where the blind with some skill could find useful occupations. He, however, emphasised "the need for many more of such workshops in other parts of the State and the rest of the country." "The keynote of the problem of the blind, he concluded, is their employment.

DON'T BE BLIND

CENSUS: A regular census of the blind "in order to know the number of the blind adults and children—male and female—so that it will be possible to have an idea of the magnitude of the problem" was suggested by him.

"I am sanguine that this most deserving of all causes will not fail to attract a wide measure of support. Let no one be blind to the miseries of the blind."

Mayor S. K. Patil in proposing a vote of thanks to various institutes and individuals who helped to make the Conference a success, said that the Corporation had already decided to give to the Association, free of charge, a plot of land for constructing the sheltered workshop for the blind. "Not within months, but within a few weeks, we will be able to give you a plot of land."

He also disclosed that a "Leap-year Dance" will be held at Taj on February 29, to collect a lakh of rupees towards the construction of the workshop. A civic reception will also be held at the Corporation Hall in honour of the attending delegates to the Conference on Tuesday next.

The resolution setting up the Association was moved from the chair by Mr. B. G. Kher. By another resolution moved by Mr. R. P. Masani, the Conference appealed to the Union and State Governments to provide funds "to accelerate the work" of blind relief.

Captain A. H. Mortimer, observer on behalf of the Government of India, gave the Conference an outline of the work done by the National Institute for the Blind in the United Kingdom.

Earlier, Mr. R. M. Alpaiwalla, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the First Provincial Conference for the Blind held in Bombay last year (which has sponsored this Conference)—himself blind—welcoming the distinguished guests and the delegates, said that India was far behind the West in the welfare work for the blind. He said that "not pity or sentiments, but rather a sympathetic understanding, education and ameliorative uplift of the blind" were what was needed.

The Conference will continue its deliberation tomorrow and day after when several resolutions pertaining to the subject will be taken up for discussion. Dr. Gilder, Minister for Health, Government of Bombay, will preside over Sunday's meeting whereas Mr. Naval Tata will be the President on Monday.

An interesting Variety Entertainment programme in which a number of star film and playback artistes of Bombay will participate, will be presented at the C. J. Hall tomorrow in aid of the cause.

Congratulatory messages were received from Miss Helen Keller, Lord Ismay, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and others.

P. V. M. OPEN TENNIS

WOMEN'S DOUBLES MATCHES UNFINISHED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Miss Padma Desikachari scored a well earned victory over Miss S. Kundaji in the women's singles quarter-final in the P.V.M. Gymkhana Open Tennis Tournament played at the Bombay Gymkhana Courts.

Mrs. Bhat won a brilliant game against Mrs. Dubash in three sets. Mrs. Dubash suffered from cramps.

The two matches in the women's doubles remained unfinished and will be continued on Monday.

The following were the results:

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Quarter Finals)

Miss Padma Desikachari beat Miss S. Kundaji 6-4, 6-4, Mrs. Bhat beat Mrs. Dubash 6-4, 2-6, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES

Mrs. Bhawnani and Mr. B. G. Kapadia beat J.P.L. Shenoy and Miss Shenoy 6-4, 6-4. Mrs. Captain and B.D. Dhalla beat Miss Mendis and K. V. Rai 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss Anjani Divan and Mrs. Kania versus Miss Pavri and Mrs. Bharucha 7-5 (unfinished); Mrs. Cuthbertson and Miss Shirodkar vs Mrs. J. Wilson & Mrs. Roberts 6-3, 4-6 (unfinished).

FIXTURES FOR MONDAY

COURT NO. 7. 4-30 p.m. onwards: Mrs. Bhawnani vs Mrs. Bhatt, followed by Mrs. Wilson and R. Shahani vs Miss Kundaji and B. Kundaji.

COURT NO. 8, 4-30 p.m. onwards: Miss N. Goyaldas and B. N. Shetty vs Mrs. Roberts and partner; followed by Mrs. Bhawnani and B. G. Kapadia vs Miss Merchant and Sam Bharucha.

THAI PAPER UNDER CENSORSHIP

BANGKOK, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The pro-Communist Newspaper Chuan Min Pao has been placed under a 15 day censorship by the Thai Director-General of Police, because of an article in the paper which "seemed detrimental to Thailand's interests".

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 19:

Previous Closing	41.57
Today's Opening	41.54
Difference	—3
Today's Closing	41.75
Difference	+18

Deferred at 9-00 P.M. Rs. 1880/82-8.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

THE following notice was seen at the entrance of a big Calcutta office:

"Pedlars, beggars and vote-canvassers not admitted."

This is a "no-vacancy" board for democracy. Probably Calcutta "Ditchers" cannot take it.

* *

Mr. Ajoy Ghose, General Secretary of the Communist Party, commenting on the Red Victory in some places said, "We will fight our battles in future in the legislatures.

This will mean a heavy initial outlay for structural alterations, acoustic preparation and provision of cells and the underground. Even Dr. Mossadeq, the Iranian Premier, who once sought asylum in the Persian Majlis, now finds it unsafe to be there. This is perhaps a pointer of the shape of things to come.

* *

Shri Karpatriji, the head of Ram Rajya Parishad ridiculed the idea of the Congress choosing bullocks as election symbol, when it could not pledge to wholesale prevention of cow slaughter.

Evidently His Holiness is mistaking milch cattle for draught animals.

* *

Love of Mahatma Gandhi and respect for his teachings have imbued a Lebanese army officer to name his son "Gandhi".

But it should not turn to be the brand of "Gandhi Cigarettes," "Gandhi Asafoetida" and the like.

* *

A circus elephant who remembered a good turn done by a man found him seated in lower stalls where it was performing. As a mark of gratitude, it dramatically lifted him from the lower class and put him in one of the front seats of Rs. 10 denomination.

This is more than a box-office hit. But it did not happen to Dr. Ambedkar whose symbol was elephant.

* *

A minister of Uttar Pradesh claimed that Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Mission had borne much fruit.

But not according to polls.

* *

Mr. Asoka Mehta commenting on the Bulsar verdict said that he was glad that Dr. Amul Desai had won and was sorry that Mr. Morarjee Desai had lost.

One can understand the readiness of a defeated candidate in welcoming another to his fold. But in this case Morarjee has lost and Desai has won.

* *

THE conference in Delhi between the Nepalese Delegation and the Government of India and the auxiliary talks between departmental heads of both the countries which concluded last week are of more than routine importance. Since the conclusion of the Indo-Nepalese agreement in 1950, epoch making events have changed the landmark of this Himalayan State.

In this citadel of feudalism where the Ranas ruled and King Tribhuvan reigned, a revolution broke out with the king, who became the spearhead of freedom movement, and was forced to seek refuge in India's capital. The restoration and the liberation of the king from the tyranny of the Ranas after a brief period of interregnum are matters of recent history. With the liberation of the king, Nepalese Congressmen who bore the brunt of the battle for freedom were admitted in a mixed cabinet on fifty fifty basis with the Ranas, but they were junior partners in the administration.

* *

Events moved fast and the interim diarchy showed signs of cracking In the final picture, Mr. M. P. Koirala, the Nepalese Congress chief, became the Prime Minister, his popular colleagues being assigned key posts and the Ranas shunted in the background. The problems emerging from the womb of this popular revolution were too much for an infant ministry to tackle within their present tenure of office. The pacification of the country and restoration of law and order proved a big headache, and even now armed gangs are active in remote frontiers of Nepal. Even the Government of India had to lend a helping hand to Nepal to put down lawlessness and banditry. Feudalism has been scotched, but not killed, and the dethroned Ranas have not been slow to aid and abet the forces of disorder to wreak their vengeance on the popular administration. But Mr. Koirala and his colleagues have been following a constructive and progressive policy to translate the content of freedom in terms of better amenity for the common man. A Panchayat Act has been passed mobilising popular support for welfare measures and to end some of the iniquities of the old feudal order. For the first time, the budget has been published for public information. Plans for census operations are already in the offing, and electoral rolls are being busily prepared to complete the elections for the Constituent Assembly before winter next year. These are small beginnings, and when the Constituent Assembly comes into being, popular verdict will run large and shape the administration.

* *

Isolation made Nepal invulnerable throughout the ages of history. But with the turn of events in China and Tibet, the latter has ceased to be a buffer state. Communism is knocking at her door steps via China and if it gains an entry into the land of feudal hierarchy where the gap between the rich and the poor is wide, it will easily establish the rule of the Proletariat and the Red flag will fly over Nepal. So Nepal is now all out for contacts and aids to save the state from communism. India also is facing a similar problem, despite the friendly role Pandit Nehru and ambassador Panikkar have played as spokesmen of China's cause even at the risk being named as "appeasers" by the Western Democracies. The Chinese Cultural Delegation which visited India was loud in its protestations of camaraderie and goodwill that governed Sino-Indian relations from ages past and declared that it would keep up the spirit of history for years to come. The Indian Goodwill Mission that visited China for the Independence celebrations was full of praise for the miraculous achievements of Mao's regime. But in spite of the professions and protestations of goodwill, there are mysterious moves and intriguing diplomacy which make China a big question mark to most of us. Though India was the first to recognise Mao's new regime despite the dark forebodings of the Western Powers, and even slurred over her expedition to Tibet as the normal restoration of the time old Chinese sovereignty, China has exhibited absolute want of consideration in many matters. Reported troop concentrations on the Indo-Tibetan border, the stoppage of Indian armed guards that used to protect the trade routes between the two countries, and the recall of Tibetan students studying in Indian Universities keep people guessing about Chinese motives, though they in no way violate the letter of International Law. The destiny of Asia demands that India and China should shape the future of the Continent and this is not possible, unless both the countries follow a policy of live and let live and understand to be understood.

* *

Sometime back a Chinese map was published incorporating certain territories of India. On enquiry from Delhi, Peking declared that China had no eye for the territories of other countries, and explained that the map in question was of Chiang Kai Shek's make. In spite of this refutation, reports are current that the communist hot gospellers are trying to influence the Buddhists of Ladhak area in Kashmir. It is also stated that they are advancing claims to the Shrine of Badrinath in Garhwal district. In this connection, it should be noted that three hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal and Almora, have a common frontier with Tibet. Apart from common border with Tibet, Almora has also a common frontier with Nepal which adds to its strategic importance. Since the advent of the Communist Raj in Tibet, complaints have been heard of Indian pilgrims being searched and subjected to other restrictions at Mount Kailas, one of the biggest Asian pilgrim centres. To orthodox Hindus, Mount Kailas is the abode of Shiva, full of Puranic traditions. This area is dotted with a number of Buddhist monasteries and Viharas which attract many pilgrims from Tibet and Sikiang. It is some consolation that Chinese communism has not relegated Lord Buddha as "The God that Failed"; but any interference with the flow of religious traffic to Mount Kailas will have adverse repercussions. While roads and air strips are being built hurriedly in Tibet, it is freely stated that the Communists have a plan to convert the sacred lake, Manasarovar, into a sea plane base. Whether the frozen waters of Manasarovar and the snowy peaks round about will facilitate the project of a sea plane base is highly debatable. But scare mongering stories of this type are current with foreign correspondents adding pep to them, and the mysterious moves of Chinese communism seem to lend an air of reality to some of these palpably tall stories.

* *

The talks in Delhi are reported to have covered national and international problems, including Nepal's relations with Tibet. Their relations have been cordial since the conclusion of a treaty nearly a century ago. The treaty was the result of a war between Nepal and Tibet, in which the former was victorious. One of the conditions of the treaty was that Tibet should pay an annuity of rupees 10,000, and even while the talks were on in Delhi it was reported that the moneys were on the way. Nepal also enjoys certain extra-territorial rights in Lhasa and has her own courts in the Tibetan territory to try cases in which Nepalese are involved. Nepal citizens have full freedom to marry Tibetan women, but sons born by Tibetan wives are Nepalese citizens, while the daughters are classed as Tibetans. Chinese communism has done away with inequalities between man and woman and the last vestiges of feudalism in China. Though Tibet has been assured of full autonomy in internal matters, it is doubtful whether the Chinese will tolerate Nepalese extra territorial rights in Tibet and the peculiar marriage customs which "partition" boys and girls to respective countries. One big anomaly is that Nepal keeps an Agent in Tibet, while she has neither officially recognises China nor is recognised by her. In view of the recent developments, both the countries cannot operate in a vacuum and will have to establish direct diplomatic relations. In this matter India can play a decisive and friendly role.

* *

The internal problems of new Nepal are so vast and varied that the exchequer cannot bear their strain. Even according to the latest budget, the financial estimates are round about three crores. But the new ministry is determined to speed up transport and communications purely from the point of view of security and better administrations. It has ambitious plans to build immediately a motorable road from Khatmandu to the Indian territory, a railway line from the Nepalese capital to Rexaul, a hydro electric project, civil aerodrome and development of civil communications. Considerations of strategy and common defence demand that India shoud give aid to Nepal in these projects. But with the Kashmir issue unresolved, soaring military expenditure and inflation running amok and threatening to neutralise the benefit of devaluation, India's lending resources are limited. All the same, not only have we promised financial aid but have also volunteered to place our technical experts at the disposal of Nepal.

* *

Opinion is prevalent in a section of Indian political circles that the best aid that India can render Nepal is to relieve her of her military burdens, and forge a plan for joint defence with our finances and her men. Nepal's finances will, in no case, be able to bear the burden of even a small but well equipped army capable of resisting an attack from the north eastern frontier. The Gurkha Forces integrated with the Indian army like the NATO under a single command will constitute a mighty force which no aggressor will lightly think of challenging. Though an arrangement of this type will be in the common interest of both the countries, we should make haste slowly. For one thing, the Ranas and the reactionary elements who have been demoted by the popular upheaval have never forgiven India for her moral and material aid to the Nepalese Congress. The presence of Indian advisers in Khatmandu has been a target of attack by these Isolationists who will be only too willing to go back to the Rana Raj. Also there are Communists in Nepal who are on the wait to fraternise with the comrades on the other side of the frontier. Though Moscow-inspired internationalists, these Communists join in the cry of Isolationists that the Nepalese Cabinet has abdicated its initiative to the Indian Government, inconsistent with the status of an independent state. Any false step on the part of the Indian Government will only add to the anti-Indian propaganda and will jeopardise even the present relations. India should prove her bona fides, disarm suspicion and thus pave the way for "entente cordial".

* *

The task of modernising Nepal is a tremendous problem, and the meeting between Mr. Koirala and Mr. Charles Bowles, the American Ambassador in India, is significant. More than any other country, Nepal deserves to be included in the Point Four Programme for war on poverty and hunger. Facing Communism on the Roof of the World, it can be made as the bastion of democracies, provided the Powers play the game. Though the Gurkhas have a proud record in two World Wars, and are risking their lives for other countries' battles as in Malaya, their own country is poor, and may prove a fertile ground for Communism. Apart from financial aid, Nepal deserves all the social and material benefits which other countries are deriving from being associated with the United Nations. In fact, by her own right, she is entitled to be a member of that International Body. Her application made several years ago for admission to the United Nations was opposed by the Soviet on the ground that the Rana rule meant only nominal independence and "de facto" dominance by the British authorities in India. Now that the British have quit and the Ranas also have followed suit, liberated Nepal deserves all consideration for membership to the United Nations. This international status from centuries of isolationism will give her moral and material strength in her stand against Communism. The future of this Himalayan State is pregnant with possibilities, and hence the importance of Delhi talks.

THE WAY JOE FEELS ABOUT IT

Herblock in The Washington Post.

BRITAIN NO LONGER RULES THE WAVES

Churchill Accepts U. S. Admiral As Atlantic 'Supremo'

WASHINGTON, January 19 (UPA).

PRIME Minister Winston Churchill, who likes to call himself "a former naval person", started home to London Saturday after being forced reluctantly to admit that Britain no longer rules the waves, writes R. H. Shackford, UPA Staff Correspondent.

Churchill left at Noon EST by tain for New York He will sail aboard the Queen Mary next Wednesday for England and home disturbed by some of the decisions—especially on the Far East—reached in his conferences with Truman.

The last Churchill-Truman decision was the bitterest of all for the 77-year-old Prime Minister to swallow. Mr. Churchill finally agreed at his last meeting with Truman to stop obstructing the appointment of an American Admiral to be Supreme Atlantic Naval Commander in the North Atlantic Pact Organisation.

For one year—in and out of office—the Old Man who, during, World War I was First Lord of the Admiralty, has been saying in effect that he would agree to give an American the command of the Atlantic only over his dead body.

Mr. Churchill agreed on Friday to let an American Admiral to be appointed, but reserved his right to press for a change. His concession came only after he had obtained expansion of the area of control of the British Home Fleet for another 100 miles west of the British Isles.

Admiral Lynde McCormick, Commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet is considered the most likely choice as Head of the NATO Atlantic Naval Command.

On military matters Mr. Churchill did not fare too well during his visit to the United States. In addition to having to back down on the Atlantic Naval Command, firstly, Mr. Churchill was rebuffed strongly on his suggestion that the United States, France and Turkey send "token forces" to Egypt to help the British protect the Suez Canal against the Egyptians.

Secondly, Mr. Churchill agreed to give at least moral support to the United States plan to carry the Korean war into China with the truce—when reached—is breached.

The British reaction to this has been unfavourable, and Mr. Churchill will have to answer questions in Parliament.

But he got a promise from the United States to sell Britain 1,000,000 tons of steel during the coming year and worked out a barter arrangement whereby Britain will give the United States much-needed aluminium now. Mr. Churchill also got his long-desired promise in writing that United States atomic bombers in Britain would not be sent to hit the enemy, unless the British Government approves.

But the most important British problem was'nt even discussed Britain's economic and financial crisis Although Mr. Churchill has said that he came for steel and not gold, the hard facts are that Britain's greatest need is for Gold, that is Dollars.

SABARIMALA TRAGEDY

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 19 (PTI): The Rajpramukh of Travancore-Cochin has requested the Chief Minister to convey his heartfelt condolences to the families of the bereaved in the Sabarimala tragedy. In a letter addressed to the Chief Minister, he said: "I am sure Government will spare no pains to see that the best medical aid and other necessary assistance are given to the sufferers now in the hospital and every attempt is made to save as many of them as possible."

VIZAG SHIP YARD

VISAKHAPATNAM, Jan. 19 (PTI): Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary, Department of Works, Production and Supply, Mr. K. R. K. Iyengar, Joint Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India and Mr. R. L. Gupta, Managing Director-designate of the proposed Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., arrived here from Calcutta in connection with preliminaries to taking over of the yard.

Raj Bhavan News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received Shri Raj Narain and Shri K. S. Mankar.

His Excellency inaugurated the All-India Conference for the Blind at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Search For Missing Ship Abandoned

SEATTLE, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The United States coast guard has announced the abandonment of its search for the missing 7,608 ton American freighter 'Pennsylvania' and her 45 crew.

New French Premier

PARIS, Jan. 18 (PTI-Reuter): M. Edgar Faure, 43-year-old Radical leader was today elected Premier by the National Assembly.

His election ends France's ten-day-old crisis but he has to to form a cabinet.

M. Faure was invested by 401 votes to 101.

The French Socialist party will not take part in Edgar Faure's new Government, the Socialist Parliamentary Group decided today.

1952 ANNUAL DIRECTIONS 1952

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The Great Mesmerist and Zamindar.

ELURU (W. G. Dt.) (Madras State).

Rao's.

Indo-Pak Amity Inevitable

R. R. SAKSENA'S VIEWS

OTTAWA, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. R. R. Saksena, Indian High Commissioner to Canada, said last night that the sequence of world events would force India and Pakistan "to join hands in harmony sooner or later."

Reviewing India's stand in relation to the disputed state of Kashmir, Mr. Saksena told the Y.M.C.A. club that his Government would never accept the "pernicious" doctrine that nationality and religion were identical terms.

India's population was a composite one of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Others, he added. "India is not prepared to accept the doctrine that simply because a person belongs to a certain religion he belongs to a certain nationality", he said.

India On The Side Of Free Nations

HARTFORD (Connecticut), Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The U. S. Ambassador to India, Mr. Chester Bowles, said in a speech that India "definitely aligned on the side of the free nations."

But Mr. Bowles said the future of democracy in India would be in the balance over the next five years. He urged increased American aid to help to decide the outcome. "If democratic Government fails in India, the entire free world will suffer a catastrophic setback all through Asia". Mr. Bowles said. "This setback will be even greater, in my opinion, than that which the free world suffered when China was conquered by the Communists."

Nehru Repeats Promise Of Congress Clean Up

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS ARE PART OF INDIA

BAREILLY, January 19 (PTI).

SOME wrong people who were "greedy" had "infiltrated" into the Congress but a "weeding" process was now on said Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President addressing a meeting here, he was sure all such "unsuitable elements" would be purged

History, Mr. Nehru said, wanted the Congress to continue its constructive rule and it would continue to discharge its duties for such time as the country wanted it to do.

Mr. Nehru, said that communal organisations in the country were "menacing the national solidarity of the nation."

Communal forces were the "spearhead" of all anti-national forces and would have to be fought if the nation was to survive, he said.

Asking people to beware of the "surreptitious moves" of communalists, he said they were all a stumbling block to progress.

Referring to the Congress Government's achievements in rehabilitation, he said that what they had accomplished during the last four years was something which had not been equalled in the world.

"I am not ashamed of the Government's achievements during these last four years. For which it is justly proud of", Mr. Nehru said.

"I want thousands of Nilokheris (refugee township near Ambala) to spring up and flourish in India," he added.

At an election meeting at Shajahanpur, Mr. Nehru asserted that the continuance of the Portuguese and French possessions in India could not be tolerated. India had no desire, to forcibly occupy these possessions but he was certain that these territories would have to form part of India.

INDIAN EXHIBITION IN CAIRO CLOSES

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (PTI): The Indian Art Exhibition in Cairo is closing down today after a very successful season.

An average of 1,000 people—art students, painters and the public—visited the exhibition daily since it was opened on Januar y9, by the Egyptian Education Minister Taha Hussein Pasha. About 60 of the 500 works of art on view were bought by Egyptian art lovers.

The Indian Art Exhibition received enthusiastic comment in the Egyptian press while the Egyptian broadcasting station featured a talk on Indian Art by Anil Roy Choudhury, the visiting Indian artist.

The Egyptian Gazettes art critic in a two-column writeup on the exhibition described it as "a well chosen and interesting collection of paintings and photographs and all those concerned in its conception and execution are to be congratulated".

The exhibition is being taken to Ankara and Istanbul next week.

More Election Meetings

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (PTI): The Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's election tour of Uttar Pradesh took him to the most fertile and agriculturally prosperous areas in the western districts today.

Pandit Nehru in his 230-mile tour by special train today addressed six election meetings attended by about seven lakh people in Moradabad, Bijnor Saharanpur, Muzzaffarnagar and Meerut districts.

NEHRU, NO SOCIALIST SAYS JAYAPRAKASH

BANARAS, Jan. 19 (PTI): Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, told an election meeting here yesterday that neither the Congress President Mr. Nehru nor the Congress organisation had any faith in socialism. By proclaiming himself a Socialist Mr. Nehru wanted "to create confusion in public mind and to exploit the revolutionary mood of the people he added.

Mr. Nehru, he said, had a historic opportunity for establishing a Socialist State in the country after Independence but during the last four years he did nothing to show his faith in Socialism. Instead, he observed, under the Congress rule the rich had become richer and the poor poorer.

Austerity On Republic Day

NO ILLUMINATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS; FEEDING RESTRICTIONS TO REMAIN

The following is the official programme of celebration of the Republic Day in Bombay City on January 26:

8 a.m. Hoisting of National Flag on public buildings and Flag salutations at maidans.

9 a.m. A combined Army, Navy, Air Force, Police and Home Guards Parade at the Brabourne Stadium. His Excellency the Governor will take the salute.

5 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will be 'At Home' to the Consular Corps and other distinguished persons, at Raj Bhavan.

The Police Band will play at a suitable place in the City in the evening.

So far as non-official programme is concerned, a public meeting may be held in the evening.

There will be no illuminations of public buildings on this occasion.

The programme of celebrations in the districts has already been announced.

Austerity On Republic Day

In view of the imperative necessity of conserving foodstuffs, the Government of Bombay has decided not to relax the provisions of the Entertainment Restriction Order, in connection with the entertainments to be held in celebrations of the Indian Republic Day on January 26. The restrictions on feeding of more than 24 persons in connection with entertainments will, therefore, be in operation on that day also in all the areas of the State.

The Government has, however, suspended the operation of its Order prohibiting the use of milk, cream and other milk products, etc., in the preparation of ice-cream (including kulfi malai) and the distribution of ice-cream or kulfi malai prepared out of such articles in the Bombay Ration Area on January 25 and 26.

The necessary notification will be published in the Bombay Government Gazette of January 24.

Land Revenue Exemption Abolition Rules

Objections and suggestions in respect of the draft Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemption Abolition) Rules, 1952 will be received by the Government of Bombay upto February 9, 1952. The draft Rules have been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary of January 18.

N.C.C. To Take Part In R-Day Parade

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19 (PTI): A contingent of 30 National Cadet Corps, 20 from Bengal and 10 from Orissa, has left Calcutta to take part in the Republic Day parade at New Delhi on January 26

All the states will be represented at the parade in the capital and the N C C wing will altogether number about 200 men.

BURMA'S PROPOSAL TO U. S.

RANGOON, January 19.

BURMA yesterday offered the United States Government proposals whereby she would receive economic aid without adhering to the clauses of the Mutual Security Act agreement, an official statement said.

Burma had failed to sign the agreement, deadline for which was January 8.

The Burmese Government's note followed an emergency meeting of the Cabinet last night to consider the issue.

While the Burmese Government recognised the need for American economic aid. they have found some difficulty in the objectives of the Mutual Security Act, which they say, conflicts with Burma's declared neutral position.

Influential sections of the Burmese press have opened a violent campaign against the Mutual Security Act, and have urged the Government not to sign the agreement and to reject all American aid.

Whether Burma will continue to accept American economic aid will depend on Washington's reaction to Burma's proposals.

POONA MILK SCHEME COMMENDED

POONA, Jan. 19 (PTI): Dr. Zal R. Kothavalla, retired Dairy Development Advisor to the Government of India, yesterday commended the Poona milk scheme as a "model for other towns in the country to copy."

Dr. Kothavalla, who was speaking at the second anniversary celebration of the Poona Milk Scheme launched by the Government of Bombay, observed that the number of baffaloes in the area had increased and the cultivators had taken to dairying as a "useful secondary occupation."

The scheme is at present handling 7,000 pounds pure milk a day which is supplied to citizens of Poona at 'reasonable rates'.

The Government of Nepal have appointed Mr. Kali Prasad Upadhyaya, a Patna High Court Advocate, as the first Attorney-General of Nepal.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Posh Vad 8 2008
Muslim: Rabi-ul AKher 22 1371
Parsi: Amardad 20 1321
Sunrise 7-15 a.m., Sunset 6-25 p.m.
Hightide 4.08, 17.30 Lowtide 10.48, 22.34.

Today's Engagements

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE FOR BLIND: Meeting at 9-30 a.m. Dr. M.D.D. Gilder presiding.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: Shri Ramana Jayanti, 9-30 a.m. discourse on "Guru and Brahmavidya" by Sri Swami Chinmayanandaji, at 10-30 a.m. Shri Sadguru Pooja; at 8 p.m. Harikatha by S. Vijayaraghava Bhagavatar and party at Samaj premises, Bhuta Nivas, King's Circle.

BOMBAY SOCIAL LEAGUE: Variety entertainment programme in aid of Gujerat Famine Relief Fund, 9-45 a.m., Sunderabai Hall.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION: Swami Vivekananda anniversary celebrations. Musical entertainment from 2-30 to 5 p.m. Public meeting at 5 p.m. at Khar Ashram.

GHATKOPAR BALKAN-JI-BARI AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH: Fourteenth anniversary celebration, 5 p.m., at Rajwadi Recreation Plot, Rajwadi, Ghatkopar. Mr. B. G. Kher to address.

BOMBAY PRADESH ARYA SAMAJ: Weekly meeting, 5 p.m, at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, near Marwadi Vidyalaya.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Srimati Kamala to speak on "Thanippadalgal", 6 p.m. at Sangham premises, Improvement Trust Blocks, King's Circle.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "We Create Our Own Heaven, How"? 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain.

KHANSAHEB VILAYAT HUSAIN KHAN SATKAR SAMITEE: Satkar celebrations at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, Harvey Road, 6 p.m.

SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY OF BAHAI'S OF BOMBAY: Public lecture at Cama Oriental Hall, 6-30 p.m., Mrs. Fozdar will speak on "World Religion". Mr. Morarji Desai to preside.

ELECTION MEETING: Mr. S R. Bamji who is proposed to be nominated for the ensuing Municipal Elections by the Dadar-Matunga Zoroastrian Association as an independent candidate to address a meeting of the voters of Ward No. F 27 at 6 p.m. Sorab Palamkote Hall, in which he will place before the meeting his programme.

SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY): A public meeting will be held at Chaupati Sands at 6-00 p.m. It will be addressed by Dr. Amul Desai.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Overseas Communications Service notify that commercial telegrams to Pusan City, South Korea, are now accepted at senders' risk in plain English, French, German, Romanise, Japanese, Korean and official Chinese four figure groups at same rates as to Japan.

Indian Dhows To Visit Mombasa

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The historic old port of Mombasa on the north side of the island is expecting a record number of dhows from Arabia and India this year. At least 130 are due.

Already eight dhows have arrived from Arabia and their cargoes have found a ready market. Several dhows from India will be in harbour soon, bringing with them cargoes of Mangalore tiles which are in greater demand for Kenya's heavy building programme

The Indian dhows are the largest sailing vessels to visit East Africa regularly. Those from Arabia are smaller, and bring cargoes of carpets, dates, dried fish and salt. Their arrival is made known to the people of Mombasa by the banging of kettle drums and the singing of traditional songs as the vessels come into harbour.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

7-45 a.m. Arvind Pandya, L G songs, 8-15 Panditrao Nagarkar, Khayal, 11-45 Vatsala Nadkarni, Khayal, 1-10 p.m. Arvind Parikh, Sitar, 1-45 Sunday Afternoon, Prom, 5-30 Panditrao Nagarkar, Khayal, 6-10 Azim Khan, Sitar, 6-30 Vatsala Nadkarni, Khayal, 7-00 Arvind Pandya, G song, 7-30 Shalini Narvekar, Thumri, 8-30 Vatsala Nadkarni, 9-45 Arvind Pandya, L G songs, 9-15 Karnatic Music, 9-45 We Present, 9-55 Musical Interlude, 10-00 Connoisseurs' Choice.

VARIATIONS

7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat, 8-00 Arvind Parikh, Sitar, 8-45 Panditrao Nagarkar, Marathi Pad, 12-15 p.m. Viheerivar, Musical Feature, 1-00 Kumudini Pednekar, Bhavgeet, 1-30 Zawwar Husain, Geet, 1-50 Shalini Narvekar, Khayal, 6-00 R. M. Satam and Party, Abhang, 8-15 Kumudini Pednekar, L M songs, 8-30 Talk in Urdu, 8-45 Kumudini Pednekar, L M songs, 9-00 Zawwar Husain, Geet, 9-30 Radio Trailer, Marathi, 9-45 Arvind Parikh, Sitar, 10-5 Shalini Narvekar, Khayal, 10-30 Panditrao Nagarkar, Khayal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

25om.—326.1m.—8-15 a.m. Bhajan ane Geet, 8-30 S K Panchakshari Khayal, 6-00 p.m. Chandulal N Patel, G songs, 6-20 Vadilal Kansara and Party, 6-35 Dwandwa Geeto, (Ahmedabad only), 7-00 S K Panchakshari, Khayal, 7-15 Vadulal Kansara and Party, Bhajano, 8-00 S K Panchakshari, Khayal, 8-30 Apni Pasandgi, (Baroda only), 9-15 Vadilal Kansara and Party, 9-30 S K Panchakshari (Vilambit).

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:

5-00 p.m. English Magazine, 5-30 Calling All forces, 6-45 Cafe Colette, 7-45 Concerto, 9-00 Ray's A Laugh, 10-15 Sunday Service, 11-00 In Town Tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE

6-45 p.m. London Calling Asia, 7-45 Bachchon Ke Lie, 8-15 Radio Se Angrezi, 8-25 In Se Miliye, 8-35 Ap Ke Jawab Men.

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Star of Today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Round Up Time, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Penfriends Corner, 9-30 Choice of the People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Musical Clock, 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call, 1-00 Close Down, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi), 7-00 The Singing Americans, 7-15 Your music and Mine, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhores Record of the Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Government Tourist Bureau), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes, 10-15 Close Down.

Talk On U.S. Aid To India

On January 20 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in Englih by Sardar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America on "U.S.A. Aid to India". The programme can be heard on 244 and 61.98 metres.

Village Amalgamation

BOMBAY, Saturday: The deserted village of Malawan, in Navapur Taluka of West Khandesh District, will be amalgamated with the inhabited village of Karaghat, in the same taluka, with effect from March 1 next. After amalgamation, the village will bear the name of the inhabited village.

Custodian-General In Bombay

The Custodian-General of Evacuee Property, Government of India, is at present in Bombay for hearing some of the appeals from the City pending before him. He will be in the city up to Jan. 26.

Those desirous of meeting the Custodian-General are advised to contact his Registrar, in the Conference Hall on the 3rd floor of the Civil Secretariat Annexe, Mayo Road, Bombay 1, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

U. S. EXPERTS ARRIVE

Helping Increase Food Production

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (PTI): Nine American agricultural extension experts have arrived here from the United States to help increase India's food production.

They have been sent out here under the Technical Co-operation Administration agreement, signed on January 5, 1952 between the Governments of India and the United States.

Introducing themselves and their families, they told pressmen in the capital that they would be staying in this country for two years. They have been posted to different places like, Nagpur, Bangalore, Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow, Gwalior and Hyderabad.

The experts have brought with them some soil testing equipment, fertilisers and new types of the plough. They said they would set up demonstration centres and teach the Indian farmer newer methods in agriculture which would produce higher yields of crops. They hoped it would be possible for India to produce better farm equipment. When they left India after two years, they would leave behind trained Indian workers to carry on the extension work which they would start.

The United States has already allotted fifty million dollars for India under the agreement.

COMPETITION FOR POSTER DESIGN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Propaganda Section, attached to the Public Health Department is organising a competition for preparing an effective poster design. Suitable prizes have been kept for three best designs. The competition is open to the public.

Particulars regarding the competition, entry forms, etc., could be had from the Propaganda Officer, Public Health Department, Head Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay 1, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on week days and between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

The last date for receiving entries is February 20. The designs submitted will be judged thereafter by a panel of judges.

Murder Charge Fails

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Yellappa Govindappa, a city millhand was acquitted on a charge of murder by Mr. J. C. Bhatt, Additional Sessions Judge at the City Sessions Court.

The prosecution case was that on the 21st July, 1951, the accused had some scuffle and quarrel with his brother Bhima over a domestic ceremony. After the quarrel the accused took a knife from his hut and walking all the distance towards his brother's hut stabbed him. The victim died on the spot.

The defence plea was that it was the deceased Bhimappa who ran after the accused with a knife in his hand. And in doing so the deceased slipped and fell on the knife, got hurt and died in that accident.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder, and a majority verdict of not guilty of seven to two on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The learned Sessions Judge, accepting the majority verdict acquitted the accused

Mr. M. B. Vora conducted the prosecution. Mr. R. D. Hattangadi with Mr. A. M. Kolangde appeared for the accused

Taxi Smashes Into Lamp

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TAXI No. BMR 679 smashed into a lamp post in the middle of Gokhale Road South last night. The front portion of the taxi was damaged. There were no passengers at the time of the accident. The driver was arrested by the police and taken to the K. E.M. Hospital for examination as he was alleged to be drunk.

This is the second accident of this type. Another BMR Taxi had crashed into the same lamp post only a few days ago and the driver abandoned the taxi and ran away before the police appeared on the scene.

It is said that these accidents have occurred because of bad lighting arrangements on this road. At night this particular lamp post is not easily visible to motorists.

Cooler Nights In Central Areas

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 19.

The following is the all-India weather summary for Saturday, January 19:—

Night temperatures have been appreciably below normal over the region extending from Chota Nagpur and adjoining West Bengal, west Vindhya Prawesh, central Madhya Pradesh and north-west Hyderabad.

Forecast valid until Sunday evening: Weather will be mainly dry over the country.

Forecast issued by Santa Cruz Office, Bombay (valid till Monday morning). Possibility of scattered light rain or drizzle in Kutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat and north Kokanpatti.

Outlook for the subsequent two days: Dry weather.

The following is the weather chart:—

Ahmedabad	89	59	0	0	0
BOMBAY	93	70	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	78	54	0	0	—0.1
Delhi	73	44	0	0.4	0
Madras	84	68	0	0	—0.9
Poona	89	57	0	0	—0.7

WEIGHTS AND SCALES REPAIRER FINED

BOMBAY,, Saturday: A repairer of weights, scales, etc., Shri Kassam Velshi Lakhani, of Sanjan Building, Tank Street, Nagpada, Bombay, was recently convicted in a court of law under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act for delivering to a customer an unstamped 'C' class beam scale of 14 lbs., last stamped in 1948. He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150

KARACHI, Jan. 19 (UPA): The World Muslim Conference is tentatively planning to hold its annual Council meeting in Cairo in March, Conference Secretary Imanullah Khan said on Thursday night.

Lock-Out In City Company

WORKERS' DEPUTATION MEETS MINISTER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A delegation of the Larsen and Toubro staff union today represented to the Labour Minister Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar to use his good offices to end the lock-out effected by the Company.

The employees of the concern were on strike since December 18 as a protest against the mass dismissal of about 100 workers of the Company's allied concern at Kandivli. The Union had called off the strike voluntarily on January 16, but the management refused to take the strikers back when they reported for work.

A spokesman of the Union stated today that the employees had effected a virtual lock-out. He hoped that the Government would intervene in the matter early and "end the lock-out", which rendered 500 people jobless.

Drive Against Footboard Travellers

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

During the period of ten days from 1st January 1952 to 10th January 1952, the number of prosecutions launched against the footboard travellers on the Bombay Local Section of the Western Railway was 84. The prosecutions resulted in the conviction of 83 persons and 1 person was acquitted.

During the same period on the Central Railway, the number of prosecutions launched against footboard travellers was 149. The prosecutions resulted in the conviction of all 149 persons who were fined Rs. 3/- to Rs. 5/- each or in default 1 day's to 3 days simple imprisonment

ON THE SET WITH CHARLIE CHAPLIN

(Continued from Page 3)

Pollard, the famous comic; Lloyd Underwood, who worked with Chaplin in "Easy Street"; and Julian Ludwig, a young actor who is a friend of Sydney and Charlie Jr. In this concern, Chaplin play the violin.

I watched Chaplin go back to rehearse the scene (it's an education to watch him work), improving and perfecting until Jerry Epstein, his assistant, whispered something to him. Charlie smiled "I guess you people are hungry and want to have lunch. I keep forgetting...."

NOT ON DIET

I went with Charlie to his small portable dressing-room on the set. His wife, Oona, was there with their five-year old son Michael

"I'm going to have Michael in the picture, too," said Chaplin "He's going to have a bit sitting on the curb." Charlie and Michael greeted each other Oona placed two tomatoes and half a grapefruit on the table "If I don't bring him his lunch," said Oona, "he never eats."

'Are you on a diet?' I asked Chaplin. 'No,' he replied, 'but I don't like to eat while I'm working on the set."

"How come," I asked, 'you're not doing the tramp in this picture?" Between nibbles on a tomato, Charlie answered: "I've retired him. He appears in the picture for a flash, but that's all. I'll never play him again." "Why?" Is waned to know

"Because he's got nothing more to say," Chaplin answered. "I've been playing him for over 35 years. I no longer have any enthusiasm for him. The secret behind any good work is enthusiasm. The double trick in doing any art form job is to please yourself as well as the public. I'm pleased with what I'm doing in this picture. All I can do now is hope the public will be pleased."

JUST MESSENGER BOYS

It's a waste of time to practise the arts of diplomacy on officials of the Soviet Union.

This seem to be the verdict of a jury of 11 distinguished Americans who found out by first-hand experience during the decade ending in 1950.

Having spent hours, days and months across the conference tables from top Soviet officials, the jurors tell their stories in a new book, "Negotiating with the Russians," published today by the World Peace Foundation of Boston, Mass.

The authors, who did not consult each other, are Jaj. Gen John R. Deane, John N. Hazard, Sidney S. Alderman, Raymond F. Mikesell, George H. Blakeslee, E. F. Penrose, Mark F. Ethridge, C. E. Black, Frederick Osborn, Ernest J. Simmons and Philip E. Mosely. Each has contributed a chapter in this 310-page volume.

The reader is told by the editors—Raymond Dennett, director of the foundation, and Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace—that the experiences of the authors convoy a lesson for thoughtful Americans. The lesson is that negotiations with the Soviet Union are rarely useful or successful.

The book spot-samples the difficulties that have been encountered by U.S. representatives at top-level negotiations on such diverse matters as lend-lease, the Nuremberg war crimes trial agreements, refugees and displaced persons, atomic energy cultural exchanges and Far Eastern problems.

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SOVIET 'PEACE PACKAGE' JETTISONED

His Excellency Senor Lic. Don Em ilie Portes Gil, Ambassador of Mexico in India, visited Rajghat (Delhi), on January 18, to lay a floral wreath on the 'samadhi' of Mahatma Gandhi.

Move To Wean Away Kenya Muslims

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA FOR PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19 (PTI).

CERTAIN Indian Muslims in Kenya are reported to be carrying on intensive propaganda among Indian Muslims there that they should deny their nationality and call themselves Pakistani citizens and so support the separate electorates, according to information received in Delhi.

It was learnt that while this propaganda is making some headway, the large majority of Indian Muslims in Kenya are highly critical of the Government of India's inactivity against these persons. Unless some action is taken against this handful of fanatical Muslims, it is thought they might help the European settlers to put over the idea that all Muslims in Kenya, whether they are from India or Pakistan, support the communal electorates.

Representatives of Muslim community in Nairobi are proposing to the Government of India that the Indian representative in East Africa should scrutinise applications for registration, passports and other facilities of residents in those territories carefully with a view to ascertaining their loyalty to India and her constitution to which communal electorates are repugnant.

The opinion in Kenya seems to be that many ignorant Muslims in African territories may be misled by the emotional outbursts of these persons without realising the consequences of their silence at this stage. Almost 90 per cent of the Muslims in these territories are of Indian origin, many of them still having connections with India where they have close relations and substantial properties. It appears that such people have not yet realised the grave consequences which may follow if they repudiate Indian nationality.

It may be recalled that the Government of India have made strong representations against the local Government's attempt to create disunity among Indians in the familiar method of divided communal electorates. Ninety-five per cent of the people of Kenya, the Africans, the Arabs and Indians have strongly opposed this measure which has also been criticised severely by liberal groups in Britain.

Extra Pages For Film Festival

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.—The Government of India have decided to permit newspapers to publish ten extra pages in any one week during the period from January 21 to February 24 in connection with the International Film Festival of India, it was officially announced here today.

IKE To Hunt In Tanganyika?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Provisional arrangements are being made for a hunting safari for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—the man who is tipped for the next Presidency of the United States—in Northern Tanganyika.

It is not yet known definitely whether the General will come, but two American officers flew to Arusha in Northern Tanganyika, recently, to make a reconnaissance and a local safari company is standing by with trucks and equipment. Hotel accommodation has been reserved for a party of 10.

The General is said to have asked that his trip should be as informal and quiet as posible. If the plans materialise, he will travel from Germany by air.

Tanganyika is a popular hunting ground for American officers. In July 1950, Lieut.-General J. A. Van Fleet, now commanding the United States Eighth Army in Korea, visited the territory on a shooting safari with several other American officers. At that time he was in charge of the American aid mission to Greece.

MURDER IN RUNNING TRAIN

SILCHAR, Jan. 19 (PTI): One person has been taken into custody by the Railway police in connection with the murder in a running train near here of a young man on Thursday night.

The victim, Arun Sengupta, a resident of this town and employee of a local businessman, was going to a market near Hailakandi for purchases with about Rs. 8,000, it is learnt. His body was recovered from the toilet room of a train compartment with stab injuries. The money was missing.

Small Pox Rages In Surat

SURAT, Jan. 19 (PTI).—Eighty-five cases of small pox, 37 of them fatal, were reported in the first 17 days of January from Surat town.

Mr. Pandya, municipal health officer, said that while the epidemic has not subsided, it has not increased.

Indian Delegate Warns S. Africa

SIR GLADWYN JEBB TO RESCUE OF MALAN

THE United Nations today "solemnly" appealed to South Africa to resume negotiations with the world organisation in an attempt to settle the future of South-West Africa.

The General Assembly, meeting in plenary session, approved by forty-five votes to five—the cominform bloc—a resolution passed on from the Trusteeship Committee urging the Union to submit reports on the administration of disputed territory.

There were eight abstentions.

The Assembly also backed a second resolution by 36 votes to nil with 22 abstentions reasserting that South Africa should place the former German colony under an International Trusteeship system.

On a separate vote asked by the Soviet Union, the assembly upheld by 36 votes to 7 with 14 abstentions a paragraph of he resolution accepting a ruling of the Inter-national Court of Justice that the charter did not impose on South Africa a legal obligation to place South west Africa under the trusteeship system. South Africa abstained in all the votes.

Voting was taken after Iraq successfully moved the closure of a three-hour debate opened last night by South Africa's Minister of the Interior, Dr. T. E. Donges.

JEBB'S CRITICISM

Opening the debate today, Sir Gladwyn Jebb said that Britain considered that the Trusteeship Committee acted unconstitutionally in inviting Herero chiefs from the territory to appear before it.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb said the Trusteeship Committee was unconstitutional because: (1) —the charter only allowed petitions from Trust territories and South West Africa was not a trust territory.

(2)—The International Court had found that the South West Africa was still under mandate which allowed the right of petition, but had also found that the right of petition must be exercised according to the formal League of Nations procedure for mandated territories; and

(3)—This procedure would not normally have permitted the hearing of the Hereros and the Reverend Michael Scott, Anglican clergyman who has championed their cause, in the manner decided by the Trusteeship Committee.

The Indian delegate, Mr. Malik said the common desire was to help South Africa out of the difficult position into which she had got herself, urging South Africa to resume negotiations to settle "this delicate and disturbing problem".

International morality "is indivisible, no less than international peace," he said.

Mr. Malik assured the Union Government that, "all we want is to see her shoulder her responsibilities under the charter."

He described the Reverend Michael Scott as "a fearless champion of the oppressed, who required no one to champion him."

But it was "disappointing" that a member Government of the United Nations had taken such action against him.

Mr. Malik admitted he was "humiliated" by abuses in India like untouchability. He was sure other members were also ashamed of abuses within their borders.

Much was heard of racial discrimination in the United States, for instance. He would not speak on behalf of the United States, but he knew "that all decent Americans feel about racial discrimination and the strides that have been made in meeting that evil"

But the Government of South Africa was unique in that it was the only Government in the world that was "openly and cynically and unashamedly" putting into practice a policy of racial discrimination, Mr. Malik declared.

The Indian delegate urged the south African Government to "abandon this disastrous course."

He said the United Nations had been "very patient" with South Africa and had used great restraint in seeking to sway her actions.

"This patience cannot last forever—the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small.

"Let the South African Government consider gravely; they are taking on a course which is contrary to the United Nations and contrary to the will of God," Mr. Malik declared. After voting, the assembly adjourned until later today.

Defenders Of Faith See In It Betrayal

LONDON, Jan. 17 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Protestant Truth Society announced last night that it had written to Princess Elizabeth protesting against the reported intention of the Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh to visit the Buddhist "temple of the tooth" at Candy, Ceylon.

Their letter states "such a visit, in our view, means a betrayal of the Christian principles for which the British throne stands, and for which as a nation, we send out missionaries in the name of Christ, constantly."

Thanks have been received from the Princess's Private Secretary for the letter, and saying that its contents have been noted.

This protest follows another made yesterday by the Evangelical National Union of Protestants.

Korea Plans Voted Down

RED CHARGE AND U.S. REJOINDER

PARIS, Jan. 19 (UPA): Marshal Stalin's "peace package," including what Russia claimed were important concessions on atomic control, went down to decisive United Nations defeat for the second time in three days on Saturday afternoon.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky said the vote showed the Western powers did not want peace. But United States delegate Ernest Gross said the whole Russian "peace package" was "an effort to abolish the principle of self-defence."

In rapid fire order, the Assembly then rejected 35 to 5 with 10 abstentions, a Soviet demand for an immediate armistice in Korea followed by withdrawal from the 38th Parallel within 10 days. It also rejected 31 to 7, with 11 abstentions, a further Soviet proposal that all foreign troops, including volunteers, be withdrawn from Korea within 90 days. It also voted down, 31 to 11, with 11 abstentions, a Soviet proposal that the Big Five sign a peace pact.

Cargo Vessel Sinks

WATER GUSHES IN DUE TO LEAKAGE?

RATNAGIRI: Jan. 19 (H.S.): A cargo vessel, proceeding from Mangalore to Bombay carrying Mangalore tiles and coir (handmade ropes) worth Rs. about 25,000 sank yesterday noon along with its cargo at a distance of 12 miles north of Ratnagiri port.

The 'Tandel' (Captain) of the cargo vessel along with his men was fortunately saved from this accident, who managed to reach upto Ratnagiri port, last night.

It was alleged that this vessel would have been saved, but its seaworthiness was not carefully tested at the last port. It was also reported that due to major leakage at the bottom of the vessel sea water gushed in and sank the vessel.

Wanted Dacoit Shot Dead

JAIPUR, Jan. 19 (PTI): Jawahar Singh a dacoit wanted in several murder and dacoity cases in Rajasthan has been shot dead, it is reported.

Free Convertibility Of Sterling

LONDON, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter).

The Commonwealth Finance Ministers here were believed to have generally agreed to seek free convertibility for the Pound Sterling, reliable Australian sources said today.

This was understood to be one of the long-term objectives discussed at their secret talks to meet the sterling areas financial crisis.

No specified time limit had been set for this change in the sterling position, the sources added.

AUSTRALIAN VIEW

Such general agreement would represent a qualified acceptance of the Australian viewpoint which has been "strongly pressed" at the talks by Sir Arthur Fadden, Australia's Deputy Prime Minister and Treasurer.

Sir Arthur was stated to have proposed that the Sterling areas should try to achieve free convertibility within a target period.

The general view of the Ministers was, according to the sources, that before free convertibility could be realised, it was essential that the Sterling areas balance of payments position be put right.

The Ministerial talks are expected to end on Monday evening, when an official joint communique will be issued.

Countries taking part in the talks are Britain, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and the British colonies and Empire territories.

The Finance Ministers, under the chairmanship of Mr. Richard Butler, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, have discussed the question of continued and close consultation on sterling area problems after the present London talks.

DESPITE DAY'S REVERSES

Congress Has Good Lead In Parliament

KHANDUBHAI DESAI & RAMNATH GOENKA AMONG LOSERS

PARIS, Jan. 19, (PTI-Reuter.)

Congress suffered reverses in eight out of the 12 House of the People results announced today from Madras, Bombay and Delhi.

In Bombay, the President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, who contested from the Mehsana West constituency lost by the narow margin of 4,000 votes to Bombay business magnate, Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand. The other reverse of the Congress in Bombay was in the Kolhapur-cum-Satara onstituency from which Mr. B. H. Khardekar, an educationist contesting as an Independent was declared elected to the general seat. The Congress won the reserved seat in this constituency and the seat from the Broach constituency.

In Madras, of the seven seats declared the Congress won only the seat from Tanjore. Two of the prominent Congress contestants who lost today were Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillai, member of the Congress Working Committee and Mr. Ramnath Goenka sitting M.P.

Today's election results also saw the defeat of Prof. N. G. Ranga, chief of the Krishikar Lok Party who contested from his was defeated by an Independent, home constituency of Guntur. He Mr. S. V. Narasimhan by a majority of 18,000 votes.

In Delhi, the Congress recorded its first victor yin the elections to parliament when its nominee Mr. Radha Raman was declared elected from the Delhi city constituency in a triangular contest.

Of the 88 seats declared so far, the Congress has won 60. The Communists and allied parties have secured, seven KMPP three, Peasants and Workers Party one. Commonweal Party of Madras three, Travancore Tamilnad Congress, one. Forward bloc, one, Tamilnal Toilers Party two and Independents, ten.

Congress Lead Maintained

CUTTACK, Jan. 19 (PTI).

The leader of the opposition, Raja S. N. Bhanjdeo of Kanika, was one of the two declared elected today to the Orissa Assembly. He was elected from Aul constituency which is in his own Zamindari. Mr. Deo has stood as an independent candidate.

The other result was from Dharamsala which created a surprise in Congress circles. In this constituency Mr. Motilal Pandit, a prominent Congressman of Cuttack was defeated by Mr. Purnananda Mahanti, the Socialist candidate.

The party position today is: Congress 30, Ganatantra Parishad 9, Socialists 4, Independent People's Party, 3, Communist 2, Forward Bloc one, Independents 9, Total 58.

Polling is now continuing in 20 constituencies of Orissa Assembly in the fourth and last stage of the election programme. Polling will be extended to the three constituencies of Pal-Lahara—Kamakshinagar in Dhenkanal district, Cuttack city and Cuttack Rural.

Mrs. Bowles Visits Wardha

WARDHA, Jan. 19 (PTI): Mrs. Chester Bowles, wife of the United States Ambassador in India arrived here from New Delhi yesterday on a visit to the institutions in Sevagram and Wardha.

She attended the morning and evening prayers and took her food with the "Nai Talim" community at the Hindustani Talimi Sangh.

More Congress Successes

KHEDUT SANGH CHIEF TROUNCED IN "TEST" CONTEST

The Congress Party was leading by 198 over the combined opposition strength in the Bombay Assembly in the results of elections to the 315-member State Assembly announced so far. Till midnight today 264 results were available and the party position was: Congress 226, Socialists 6, Peasants and Workers Party 11, Scheduled Castes Federation one, Khedut Sangh-Lokpaksh one, Communists one, Kisan Kamgar two and Independents 16.

Among the results announced today was from the Anand south constituency in Gujerat which was considered a 'test' constituency. In the contest for the Assembly seat from this constituency, the Congress nominee Mr. Solanki scored a victory over the President of the Gujerat—Khedut Sangh-Lokpaksh, Mr. Bhailal Patel by a majority of over 7,000.

The Socialists registered one more success today when Mr. Maruti Padmaker Mehar was declared elected from the Double-member constituency of Palghar-Jawahar in Thana district. He polled 368 votes more than his Congress rival, Miss Jayantiben Shroff.

The Scheduled Castes Federation sucered a set-back in that both the President of the State Branch and the General Secretary were defeated. Mr. B. K. Gaikwad was defeated by his Congress rival, Mr. Dattatreya Tulshiram Kale — from Nasik — Igatpuri, three-member constituency; and Mr. R. R. Bhole, General Secretary was nowhere in the picture in his contest from Kolhapur-cum-Satara Constituency.

LATEST PARTY POSITION

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Congress 226, Socialists 6, Peasants and Workers Party 11, Scheduled Castes Federation one, Khedut Sangh-Lok Paksh one, Communists one, Kisan Kamgar 2, and Independents 16; Total 264.

HOUSE OF PEOPLE

Congress 25, Independents 2, Total 27.

MADHYA PRADESH ASSEMBLY (232)

Congress 117, KMPP 3, RRP 2, Socialist 1, Peasants and Workers Party 1, Independents 15. Total 139.

HYDERABAD ASSEMBLY (175)

Congress 65, Peoples Democratic Front, 33, Socialists 9, Peasants and Workers Party 9, Scheduled Castes Federation 5, and Independents 9. Total 130.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (25)

Congress 5, Peoples Democratic Front 2, Peasants and Workers 1, Total 8.

MADRAS ASSEMBLY (375)

Congress 89, Communists 29, KMPP 17, Independents 37, Socialists 8, Krishikar Lok 7, SCF 2, and State Parties 23. Total 212.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Congress 17, KMPP 1, Independents 6, Communists 2, Forward Bloc Marxist 1, and State Parties 5. Total 32.

DELHI STATE ASSEMBLY (48)

Congress 7, Independent 1. Total 8.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (4)

Congress 1, KMPP 1. Total 2.

ORISSA ASSEMBLY

Congress 30, Ganatantra Parishad 9, Socialists 4, Independent Peoples Party 3, Communist 2, Forward Bloc 1, Independents 9. Total 58.

SAURASHTRA ASSEMBLY (60)

Congress 8, Khedut Sangh 1, and Socialist 1. Total 10.

ASSAM ASSEMBLY

Congress 12, Garo Nation Council 1, Mizo Union 1, Independents 1. Total 15.

MADHYA BHARAT ASSEMBLY

Congress 5, and Hindu Maha Sabha 1. Total 6.

FIRING ON NEUTRAL ROAD

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter).—The Communists alleged today that Allied planes in Korea had strafed a marked Communist delegation convoy on the neutral road to Pan Mun Jon.

Col. Murray told the United Nations correspondents later that he could not go to Hanpo bridge to investigate, because it was outside the Kaesong neutral zone.

Absolute Majority For Congress In M. P.

SEVEN EX-RULERS IN ASSEMBLY

NAGPUR, Jan. 19 (PTI). — The Congress Party has now won 117 seats giving it an absolute majority in the 232-member Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Twenty-two out of the 139 seats whose results have been announced are held by other parties as follows: K. M. P. P., three, Ramrajya Parishad, 2, Socialists one, Peasants and Workers' Party one and Independents 15.

Of the nine seats announced today, seven went to the Congress and one each to the Ram Rajya Parishad and the Independents.

Among the Congress candidates elected today are Mr. R. K. Patil, former State Food Minister and Member of the Planning Commission till November, Mr. B. A. Deshmukh, former Excise Minister and another sitting member Dr. P. G. Ekbote.

The Ram Rajya Parishad scored its second victory when Mr. Padamraj Singh defeated the Congress and three other candidates in Pandaria constituency (Bilaspur district) by a majority of 2,383 votes.

Mr. Leeladhar Singh (Ind.) from Sakti is the seventh ex-Ruler elected to the new State Assembly.

CONGRESS GAINS IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.). Jan. 19 (PTI).—With two more Assembly results announced today, both going in favour of the Congress, the present party position stands at: Congress 65, Peoples Democratic Front 33, Socialists 9, Peasants and Workers 9, Scheduled Castes Federation 5, and Independents 9.

Mr Mohamad Ali Musavi (Congress) won the Jalna seat against a socialist, nominees of Peoples Democratic Front and Peasants and Workers Party and 3 Independents. He polled twice as much as the total votes obtained together by six opponents who all forfeited their deposits.

Mr. Rama Reddy (Congress) annexed the Narasapur seat, polling about eighteen thousand votes more than his only Socialist rival who secured 6,634 votes.

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar was felicitated on his election to the House of the People.

Day Of Defeats For Madras Stalwarts

TWO MINISTERS & WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBER LOSE

MADRAS, Jan. 19 (PTI).

Today was a day of defeats of Leaders and Ministers in Madras.

Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works and Information, and Mr. K. Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, were unseated from the State Assembly bringing the total number of the State Ministers to be defeated in the elections to 5.

Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, the well-known Communist leader, also figured in the list of defeated candidates.

Among those who lost the contests to the parliamentary seats from Madras today were Prof. N. G. Ranga, leader of the Krishikar Lok Party, Mr. Ramnath Goenka and Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, member of the Congress Working Committee.

With the defeat of Prof. Ranga, leaders of three principal parties in Andhra, namely, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi (Congress), Mr. T. Prakasam (KMP) and Prof. Ranga (Krishikar Lok Party) have been vanquished in the elections.

The outstanding success to House of the People seats announced today were Dr. A. Krishnaswami, a leader of the Commonweal Party, (son of Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar), Mr. U. Muthuramalinga Thevar, a prominent leader of the Tamilnad Forward Bloc (Marxist), and the re-election of Mr. R. Venkataraman, a Tamilnad labour leader.

Two notable successes of the Congress announced today were the election of its nominees, Dr. (Mrs.) Soudaram Ramachandran from author (Madura) and Mr. C. R. Ramaswami from Mylapore, a city constituency, to the State Assembly.

Of eleven results announced to the Assembly today, Congress has won 5 seats, Communists and Socialists one each and independent 4.

Last Session Of M. B. Assembly

GWALIOR, Jan. 19 (PTI): At three-day session of the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly will commence here on February 25 to pass the transitory budget, enabling the Government to incur expenses before the new House meets sometime in April next. This will be the last session of the present House.

LONDON, Jan. 19: Britain's ambassador to Persia Sir Francis Shepherd, is being withdrawn shortly to take up a new appointment, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

KHEDUT SANGH SECRETARY DEFEATED

Saurashtra Gives Good Start For Congress

RAJKOT, Jan. 19 (PTI). — Congress has so far secured eight out of ten seats for the State Legislative Assembly for which results have been known so far.

Songadh-Umrala returned Gopani Chhaganlal Lalji (Congress), a sitting member defeating the Secretary of the Saurashtra Khedut Sangh, who was contesting on a Jan Sangh ticket and Mr. C. P. Bhatt, Secretary of the Saurashtra Praja Party. The latter forfeited his security deposit.

From Lathi, Savani Limba Jasmat (Congress) was successful against Vasoya Popatbhai Hirjibhai, Vice-President of the Saurashtra Khedut Sangh.

Mr. Balkrishna Shukla (Congress) a sitting member of the Assembly retained his seat defeating a Khedut Sangh and in Independent Girasdar candidate, who is at present in detention.

Assam Polling

GAUHATI, Jan. 19 (PTI). — Women vied with men in casting their votes when 19 lakh voters of the rice and jute growing five Lower Assam Districts of Kamrup, Goalpara, Nowgong, Darrang and Garo Hills went to the polls today to elect 49 members to the State Assembly and six to the House of People.

Forty to fifty per cent of the total electorate are reported to have exercised their franchise, according to reports received here tonight.

Polling passed off peacefully in all the districts and no untoward incident have been reported so far.

Bihar Polling

PATNA, Jan. 19 (PTI).

Polling has been completed in 119 out of 276 constituencies in Bihar so far. Barring three minor clashes between supporters of rival candidates in Saran and Muzaffarpur districts, the elections were held in a peaceful atmosphere.

Due to tampering of ballot boxes repolling has been ordered in eight polling booths in Patna, Bhagalpur, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts. Polling will be completed in these booths before January 25.

Fijian Regiment For Malaya

SINGAPORE, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The first battalion of the Fiji Infantry regiment arrived here today in the 22,445-ton British Troopship Asturias to join the anti-Communist guerilla war in Malaya.

Fitz Call, Best For The Blue Riband

BRIGHT CHANCES FOR MAYUR PURI AND NEAPOLITAN BRIDE

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE year's Derby which will be decided tomorrow has a total stakes of Rs. 88,200 and out of the fourteen probables, two are fillies.

Both the fillies, Maharaj Kumari and H. R. H. placed second and third respectively in the Oaks run over identical Derby distance last Sunday.

Form-lovers will stand solidly by Maharaja of Kashmir's Fitz Call, winner of three races during the season. Though he has not gone the distance so far, the manner in which he scored in Class III last time, indicates that he will stay as well and I make him the best for the Blue Riband.

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's Martial Law was rated highly after his first smashing victory at Poona but over here, the Spadassin Colt has failed to live to the expected mark. His recent trackwork is encouraging and he may make a bid to catch the Kashmir colt.

Maharaj Kumari appeals me next. Maharaja of Morvi's filly has exposed her staying abilities and she will definitely get all the needed help from Billy Cook but that strenuous run in the Oaks may tell on her tomorrow.

Mayur Puri and Neapolitan Bride possess outstanding chances in the Jasdan Cup and the Mathradas Goculdas Cup respectively.

The following are my selections:—

THE MYSORE PLATE — 6 Furs.

Buckhurst Park (Cook) 8-12, Naaz (—) 8-12, Rajgadh (Chavan, S.) 8-12, Gold Ranger (Mullane) 8-12, Regal Domain (Harbutt) 8-12, Rao Padma (Kasbekar) 8-12, Pearl King (Packham) 8-12, Romantic Prince (—3 Devaney, O.) 8-12, Royal Seal (Duffy) 8-12, Flash (P. Khade) 8-12, Bay of Treasure (Fordyce) 8-12, Flemington (Purtu Singh) 8-12, Star Prince (Stevens) 8-12.

Regal Domain — Win
Buckhurst Park — Next best

* *

THE BULSAR PLATE — (Div. I) — 7 Furs.

Furat (Cook) 9-2, Well Away (Chavan, S.) 9-1, Bishop's lot (—) 8-12, Dakota (Sawant) 8-12, Magna Carta (Harbutt) 8-10, Fox Trot (Roberts) 8-8, Iltaja (Purtu Singh) 8-8, Shandana (Khade) 8-5, Golden Crown (Mullane) 8-4, Hilaluzzaman (Kheem Singh) 8-3, Winged Beauty (Stevens) 8-2, Arctic Princess (—3 Shiva) 8-1, Queen of The Turf (—5 I. Khan) 7-0, Santha (—5 Ghaus Khan) 7-7.

Fox Trot — Win
Well Away — Next best

* *

THE RAICHUR PLATE — (Div. II) —7 Furs.

Bachelor Boy (Kheem Singh) 9-3, Mriynayani (—7 Ayub Khan) 9-2, Happy King (—3 Shiba) 9-1, Wakeful (Hanuman S.) 8-13, God's Gift (—) 8-13, Pigeon Post (Amir A.) 8-12, Dutch Maid (—7 Shivanna) 8-2, Mayfair Lady (—) 8-12, Just in Time (—) 8-11, Delilah (—5 G. Chavan) 8-11, Red Cross Boy (—5 Pierce) 8-10, Estrellita (Damodar) 8-10, Pramod (—) 8-8, Sheesh Mahal (Kasbekar) 8-8, Halal (—5 Purshotam) 8-8, Army and Navy (Narayan S.) 8-7, Kinder Garden (P. Khade) 8-5, Royal Impression (Purtu Singh) 8-2, Tripoli (Medhe, G.) 8-1, Lily (—5 SK. Ahmed) 7-7.

Kinder Garden — Win
Delilah — Next best
if absent Bachelor Boy.

* *

THE RAICHUR PLATE — (Div. I) —7 Furs.

Jester King (Damodar) 9-3, Nav Bharat (Fordyce) 9-0, Sheribeen (—5 G. Chavan) 8-13, Girl Guide (P. Khade) 8-13, Pop (Amir A.) 8-12, Duke of Hanover (Kassam H.) 8-2, Brindia (Mullane) 8-12, Saibala (—) 8-11, Recent Vintage (Harbutt) 8-11, Watchful (Purtu Singh) 8-9, Robert Moori (—3 R. Bhosle) 8-7, Gaya (—5 Purshotam) 8-6, Sandesa (—5 Pierce) 8-4, Galloper (Stevens) 8-3, Gipsy Flower (—3 Shiba) 8-2, Raj Mukut (—) 8-2, Shah Alam (Roberts) 7-13, Dil Pazir (Kheem Singh) 8-1.

Sheribeen — Win
Recent Vintage — Next best
if absent Galloper

* *

THE INDIAN DERBY (1952) — (About) — 1-1/2 Miles.

Solid Gold (Roberts) 9-0, Maharaj Kumari (Cook) 8-11, Don Juan (Duffy) 9-0, Martial Law (Gethin) 9-0, H. R. H. (Khade) 8-11, Bel Ager (Harbutt) 9-0, Fitz Call (Cracknell) 9-0, Marshal Plan (Chavan, S.) 9-0, Shikari (Devaney, O.) 9-0, Gagan Doot (—) 9-0, Gold Star (Hanuman S.) 9-0, Radiator (—) 9-0, Vienna Woods (McGaffin(9-0, Eudora (Fordyce) 9-0.

Fitz Call — Win
Martial Law — Next best

* *

THE JASDAN CUP—6 Furs.

Assault (Kheem Singh) 9-1, Magnificent (SK. Ahmed) 8-13, Just Wait (—) 8-13, Bhopal Star (Chavan, S.) 8-12, Truman (Hanuman) 8-10, Royal Guard (Amir, A.) 8-10, Mayur Puri (P. Khade) 8-4, Kaiyani (—) 8-2, Manisha (Kasbekar) 8-2, Jawahir (Medhe) 8-0, Great Lady (Shiba) 7-13, Rustum (Ghaus Khan) 7-12, Mohabat (Purtu Singh) 7-10, Maratha Mandir (—) 7-10.

Mayur Puri — Win
Mohabat — Next best

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THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP —7 Furs.

Independence (Fordyce) 9-5, Prince of Ramgarh (—) 9-1, Sea Gull (—) 9-1, Swing Bridge (Cracknell) 7-13, Paper King (Antoo Y.) 8-13, Willing (Cook) 8-10, Laughing Baby (I. Khan) 7-0, Padmini (Packham) 8-9, Fairyside (Harbutt) 8-6, Roadborne (Bhoor Singh) 8-3, Viveca (Chavan, S.) 8-3, Gay Radha (—) 7-0, Chhota Sahib (Stevens) 8-1, Neapolitan Bride (Mullane) 7-10) Camisole (—) 7-9.

Neapolitan Bride — Win
Viveca — Next best

* *

THE J. ROBINSON PLATE — 1 Mile, 1 Fur.

Kotidhwaj (Chavan, S.) 9-4, Prospero (—5 Z. K. Khan) 9-1, The Roarer (Duncombe) 8-13, Hirohito (Kasbekar) 8-12, Firdaussi (Harbutt) 8-12, Masked Lady (Packham) 8-6, Triple Alliance (—) 8-5, Musafir (Duffy) 8-3, Mr. Rambler (Mullane) 8-0, Star of Mahad (—) 7-12, Flying Banner (Purtu Singh) 7-12, Gipsy Bill (Stevens) 7-11, Eastern Queen (P. Khade) 7-11, Imroz (—3 Shiba) 7-11, Star of Iran (Cracknell) 7-11, Wet Bob (—5 Purshottam) 7-8.

Firdaussi — Win
Flying Banner — Next best

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THE BULSAR PLATE — (Div. II) —7 Furs.

Chandni Raat (—5 Hayat M.) 9-3, Chakor (Kheem Singh) 9-0, Prime Steel (Khade) 9-0, Star of America (Hanuman S.) 8-13, Will to Power (—7 FK. Modh.) 8-11, Gay Boy (Chavan, S.) 8-9, Shah of Iran (—3 R. Bhosle) 8-9, Sunlight (Amir A.) 8-9, Birthday Pride (—5 G. Chavan) 8-9, Mah Khurshid (Medhe) 8-8, Hyperior (—7 B. Khade) 8-7, Atta Allah (—3 Shiba) 8-5, Homestretch (—7 Narsi) 8-5, Ali Janab (—) 8-5, Reshone (—) 8-5, Winsome Lady (Purtu Singh) 8-5, Marhaba (—7 M. Russi) 8-4, Sukanya (—3 Devaney, O.) 8-3, Whirlaway (—7 D' Monte) 8-2.

Winsome Lady — Win
Prime Steel — Next best

* *

CHOICE TREBLE:
Fitz Call
Mayur Puri
Neapolitan Bride

* *

FLUKES:
Santha
Independence.

N. S. Wales Out For 228

SYDNEY, Jan. 18 (PTI).

The powerful New South Wales batting side was humiliated today by West Australian bowlers, Puckett and Price, who dismissed them here for 228 on the first day of the Sheffield Shield match.

Sydney Barnes failed to score and R. Flockton was top-scorer with 47. Keith Miller was dismissed for 13 and J. Moroney, another Test player, for 7.

Charlie Puckett, veteran bowler, claimed his hundredth wicket in Sheffield Shield Cricket when he dismissed J. Burke.

He finished with figures of 4/76, while Price claimed five for 70.

Although Sydney has been experiencing a heat wave, the wicket was dampish as the groundsman, anticipating another hot day, had well watered the pitch. But the weather opened dull and the wicket did not dry out until the afternoon by which time bowlers were getting plenty of life and spin.

Miller won the toss and decided to bat first, but three wickets fell for 41 before lunch and three more soon afterwards so that six were down for 113. Benaud and Flockton had a stand of 79 for the seventh wicket before Langdon brilliantly caught Benaud on the boundary off Price.

BOMBAY RACES

2nd Day—Sunday 20th January, 1952

Chief Event

THE INDIAN DERBY 1952

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP

AND

THE JASDAN CUP

DAY ENTRANCE

GENTS .. .. Rs. 5/8
LADIES .. .. Rs. 3/8
2ND ENCLOSURE .. Rs. 3/8

TREBLE FOR JOCKEY WARREN AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19 (PTI).

MAJ.-GENERAL MAHABIR S. S. J. B. Rana's chestnut *English* mare Khosima by Khosro out of Valima ridden by Ken Gethin landed the spoils in the Philosopher Plate, the chief event of the Fourth Day of the Second Meeting of the Calcutta Races today.

Crack Australian jockey Fordyce who has ridden in Bombay with merit made a brilliant Calcutta debut riding two winners. Both his winners Golden Trace and Diligent Lad were first favourites. He made every post a winning one astride Golden Trace trained by Balfour to win easily. Fordyce rode a different race on Diligent Lad coming with a sustained run in the straight to win comfortably.

Trainers Balfour and Goswell each recorded a double. While jockey Bougoure, who failed to the judges' eye for six weeks, notched up his 13th win with King Tudor.

Riding honours of the day however went to J. Warren who rode three winners. His first Dry Day was the biggest upset of the day and could be had at tens, while the other two Evesham and Legend of Samoa were 'hot' favourites.

The following are the results of today's Calcutta Races:—

THE BUDGE BUDGE PLATE
Division II—(1 Mile)

DRY DAY 8-13 (Warren) 1; SALAME-MOHABBAT 8-7 (Peacock) 2 SPORT ROYAL 8-3 (Richardson) 3; COOL AND COLLECTED 9-4 (Bougoure) 4.

Won by 1/2 l, 3/4 l, 4 ls.
Time: 1 min. 44-3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 34/- for win, Rs. 11, Rs. 6 and Rs. 19 for places.

THE ILLUMINATE PLATE 6 F.

UJWANTI 9-4 (Peacock) 1; WILLOWINA 8-5 (Cannel) 2; JACK DIAMOND 7-12 (Richardson) 3; JAMSHEDI NAVROZ 7-12 (Martell) 4.

Won by 3/4 l, 1-1/4 ls. and 2 ls.
Time: 1 min. 16-4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 22/-, for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE LILLOAH PLATE 6 Fls.

GOLDEN TRACE 8-10 (Fordyce) 1; PINDUS 9-1 (F. K. Black) 2; PAM ROSE 9-0 (Morsillo) 3; AROHA LASS 9-4 (Peacock) 4.

Not run: Bold Boy.
Won by 2 ls. 2 ls. 1 l.
Time 1 min. 15-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 94 for win; Rs. 8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 23 for places.

THE BRIGHTON PLATE
(1 Mile 3 Furlongs)

LEGEND OF SAMOA 9-0 (Warren) 1; EARLY ACT 9-4 (Gethin) 2; MY LADY JEAN 8-1 (Richardson) 3; GLION 7-11 (Peacock) 4.

Note run: Magic.
Won by: 6 Ls., 1-1/2 Ls., 3 Ls.
Time: 2 mins. 22-3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 7 for win, Forecast 341 tickets at Rs. 62 each.

THE WORCESTER PLATE
(6 Furlongs)

EVESHAM 9-4 (Warren) 1; ROSCOE 8-13 (Bougoure) 2; LITTLE AMBER 7-10 (Percival) 3; HYTONA 7-12 (Nolan) 4.

Not run: Mighty Marshall.
Won by: 1/2 L, Neck, Neck.
Time: 1 min. 13-3/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 9 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 for places.

THE PHILOSOPHER PLATE
(7 Furlongs)

KHOSIMA 9-3 (Gethin) 1; MARY WALLACE 7-10 (Egan) 2; KINDERSON 9-5 (Davis) 3; JACQUEMONT 8-2 (Peacock) 4.

Not run: Windy Wold. Night Marshal.
Won by:. Neck, 5 Ls., Neck.
Time: 1 min. 26-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 9 for win, Forecast 152 tickets at Rs. 15 each.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE
(7 Furlongs)

KING TUDOR 9-6 (Bougoure) 1; RODERIC 7-4 (Peacock) 2; ORIENTAL SMILE 7-13 (Egan) 3; SPRING POEM 9-3 (Richardson) 4.

Not run: Bally Boofex, Easton Pin, Wigs, War Flind.
Won by: 4 Ls., 4 Ls., and 3 Ls.
Time: 1 min. 27-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 10 for win. Forecast 1,020 tickets Rs. 16 each.

THE BUDGE BUDGE PLATE
Div. I—(1 Mile)

DILIGENT LAD 8-13 (Fordyce) 1; SHADY NOOK 8-2 (Peacock) 2; WHIRLPOOL 8-13 (Warren) 3; SIMILE 7-12 (Montell) 4.

Won by: 1-1/2 Ls., Neck, 3 Ls.
Time: 1 min. 40-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 for places.

PREM SINGH PLAYS IN CAIRO CUP

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (PTI).

Maharaj Prem Singh of Jodhpur scored all goals for the Egyptian Police Academy's Polo Team which won the Cairo Cup in the Gezira Sporting Club's Polo Tourney here this evening.

The Indian Prince, who is here at the invitation of Wahid Yousri Pasha, the polo playing Egyptian millionaire, was warmly congratulated by Princess Semiha, King Farouk's cousin, who gave away the prizes.

Almost the entire Indian and Pakistani colony in Cairo turned out to witness the match.

Colonel Ahmed Ghorayes, captain of the winning team to said the Indian community, "We are very grateful to Prem Singh, who is a great inspiration and encouragement to the Egyptian polo.

Savitt Wins Easily

ADELAIDE, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Wimbledon champion Dick Savitt (United States) entered the quarter-finals in defence of his Australian lawn tennis title here today.

He had no trouble in defeating Neale Fraser, promising junior from Victoria State, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2. Playing like a champion, Savitt hit his ground strokes with great confidence.

The leading United States junior, Ham Richardson, could not manage Frank Sedgman's big service in the second round and the Australian ace won 6-4, 6-4, 6-0

M. C. C. MEET CENTRAL ZONE TO-DAY

NAGPUR, Jan. 19 (PTI): In the fourteenth first-class match of their tour of India, against the Central Zone, commencing here tomorrow, the M.C.C. will be led by their vice-captain Donald Carr.

The match will be played on the jute mat of the Madhya Pradesh Cricket Association grounds and the tourists are likely to receive strong opposition from the Central Zone, which has been strengthened with the inclusion of four Holkar players—C K. Naidu, who will captain the team, C. T. Sarwate, a member of the Indian team in the second test at Bombay, Hiralal Gaekwad and Arjun Naidu.

The teams are: M.C.C. D. B. Carr (Captain), D. V. Brennan (wicket-keeper), D. Shackleton, E. Leadbeater, D. Kenyon, C. J. Poole, F. Ridgway, M. Hilton, F. A. Lowson, J. Robertson, and A. Watkins.

CENTRAL ZONE: C. K. Naidu (Captain), Kamraj Kesari, Gopi Naidu, R. Narsinhan (wicket-keeper), H. Gaekwad, S. A. Rahim, Arjun Naidu, C. T. Sarwate, B. P. Telang, B. C. Khanna and Narsinghrao Kesari, twelfth man A. V. K. Mudaliar. Reserves: S. S. Jog, W D Sane and M. K. Sarwate.

KHAR GYMKHANA ANNUAL SPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The sixteenth annual sports of the Khar Gymkhana will be held on 23rd and 24th February 1952 These sports are open to amateurs who are residents of areas between Dadar and Andheri on the Western Railway and between Dadar and Ghatkopar on the Central Railway.

Those qualified are requested to contact Hon. Secretary for Sports, Khar Gymkhana, 13th Road, Khar, Bombay 21, for full details.

Southern Command Win Services Hockey

JADHAV SCORES WINNING GOAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SOUTHERN COMMAND staged a brilliant recovery, after being one goal down at half time against Western Command, to win the final of the Inter-Services Hockey Tournament by the narrow margin of the odd goal in three this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground.

It is usually customary for a Services match to be hard fought and rough, besides hardhitting and tactless. Though the exchanges were even, the Southern Command side combined better in the second half and went in full force to attack. They succeeded by scoring the winning goal just three minutes before the end.

Rough play crept in, especially in the second period of play and umpire Wences had to warn Jarnail Singh and Sohan Singh, who struck at one another in the 15th minute of this period.

Southern Command have also to thank their custodian Hubert for his brilliant and time saves. He was over energetic at times.

The winners outfit was well served by Jadhav, their right back; Pindi Dass, centre forward; Manna Singh, left half; Clarence and Arjun Singh in attack.

The Western Command outfit had a good half line, but their deep defence cracked up under the unrelentless pressure of the opposing forwards. The five star forwards of the Western side showed poor combination ability, thus proving less dangerous. Upadya, who played such a glorious game in his last appearance was hardly exercised at all.

Southern Command were the first to waste a chance. Pritam Singh, their centre forward though well placed, scooped wide. But Western Command opened their account in the tenth minute of the initial half from a free hit, which came across goalmouth. After goalkeeper Hubert bungled with the ball, Mohan Singh tapped it in with a reverse flick.

Though one goal down in the first half, Southern Command showed fighting qualities, which earned for them the equalizer in the fifth minute of the second half. A free hit just outside the circle saw Manna Singh send the ball to Arjun Singh, who converted past an unsighted goalkeeper.

Three minutes before the end Jadhav, the Southern Command right back converted a short corner to score his side's winning goal.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Commodore R. M. Taylor, Indian Navy distributed the prizes.

Southern Command's captain received the Elmhurst Challenge Cup, which is presented to the winning team. This is the fourth year of the tournament. Western Command won it twice in 1949 and 1950, and the Indian Air Force in 1951.

The teams were:—

SOUTHERN COMMAND: Hubert; Jadhav, Sohan Singh, Manna Singh, Pindi Dass, Bansode; Gorel, Arjun Singh, Pritam Singh, Clarence and Manuel.

WESTERN COMMAND: Rajinder Singh; Nalwa, Inder Singh; Amar Singh, Harjit Singh, Ranjit Singh; Upadaya, Harbaksh Singh, Jarnail Singh, Mohan Singh, Sethi.

UMPIRES: D. Fernandes and Wences.

Services Hockey Final

Southern Command won the Inter-Services hockey championship this evening by eliminating Western Command by the odd goal in three at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground. Picture above shows Captain of the Southern Command side Major Mauna Singh receiving the trophy from Mrs. Taylor, wife of Commodore R.M.T. Taylor.

Boxer Wins, But Manager Suspended

NEW YORK, Jan 18 (PTI-Reuter): The New-York Athletic Commission today revoked the manager's licence of Tommy Ryan for life. Ryan, whose real name is Thomas Eboli, was alleged to have struck referee Ray Miller after his fighter, Rocky Castellani, lost by a technical knock out in Madison Square Garden a week ago.

Ryan was also alleged to have punched and kicked Al Weill, the "Garden" matchmaker, in the dressing room later.

Castellani was ahead on points when he was knocked down by Ernie Durando in the seventh round. He was up at the count of nine, but when he sagged against the ropes, Miller stopped the bout.

Ryan's licence was suspended immediately until a hearing could be held. Today the suspension was made permanent. He also was fined 3,000 dollars.

Madras Defeat Osmania

MADRAS, Jan. 19 (PTI): Madras defeated Osmania by one goal to nil in the first round of the Inter-University (South Zone) Hockey Tournament here today. Inside-right K. Krishnaswamy scored the goal mid-way through the first half.

PINTO SHATTERS 200 METRES INDIAN RECORD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE "fastest man in Asia" Lavy Pinto kept his record breaking runs going when he lowered the 200 metres run timing by clocking 22 seconds dead in the Second Bombay State Amateur Athletic seniors meet at the Brabourne Stadium this afternoon, thus bettering Pritham Singh's and Lawrence Dias long standing Indian and Bombay records respectively. The old record stood at 22.1 seconds.

However, another Bombay record was equalled when Melville Kaunds also of Tatas equalled his 400 metres low hurdles timing of 51.4 seconds.

Ashton Saxby of Rangers provided quite a surprise when he nearly upset the Broad Jump of Baldev Singh who managed to win by the narrowest margin of a quarter inch.

The 5,000 metres run saw policeman N. Tottaram make a start to finish affair. He gave his opponents a clean pair of heels leading by nearly 3 rounds.

Mary D'Souza upset the calculations of seasoned sprinter Pat Mendonca by beating her in the 100 metres run. Pat, however, won the Broad Jump in her usual style. The Discus Throw provided Mrs. Philomena Proudfoot with a victory over her colleague B. Thadani.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S EVENTS

400 M. HURDLES (Final): M. Kaunds (Tatas) 1, Alex Nazareth (Rangers) 2; R. Buhariwalla (Rangers) 3. Time: 51.4 secs. (Equals record).

PUT SHOT (Final): B. A. Stokes (Police) 1; C. Bhaisa (Cosmopolitan) 2, R. S. Kumbla (Tatas) 3. Distance 37 feet 2-1/4 inches.

800 METRES (Final): T. Pulical (BKK) 1, A. Nazareth (Rangers) 2; S. D'Souza (Rangers) 3. Time: 2 mins. 4.1 secs.

BROAD JUMP (Final): B. Singh (Tatas) 1, A. Saxby (Rangers) 2, K. Rajan (BKK) 3. Dist. 22 ft. 1-3/4 inches.

5,000 M. RUN (Final): N. Tottaram (Police) 1, C. Rathod (Gujerat) 2, G. Tottaram (Police) 3. Time: 16 mins. 44.5 secs.

JAVELIN THROW (Final): G. Irani (Rangers) 1, C. Bhaisa (Cosmopolitan) 2, R. S. Kumbla (Tatas) 3. Dist. 141 ft. 8 inches.

Qualified for Finals

100 M. RUN: L. C. Woodcock, N. Pithawalla, B. Fernandes, R. Buhariwalla, Lavy Pinto, Joe Crasto.

200 M. RUN: L. Woodcock, B. Fernandes, J. Crasto, Lavy Pinto, R. C. DeSoyza, M. D'Souza (Lavy Pinto clocked 22 secs. in his heat thus establishing a new Indian and Bombay record.)

400 M. RUN: M. Kaunds, A. Nazareth, R. Thingalaya, K. P. Menon, R. Bhatena, and S. D'Souza.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

BROAD JUMP (Final): Pat Mendonca (Tatas) 1, Philomena Proudfoot (Tatas) 2, Distance: 14 feet 11-3/4 inches.

100 M. RUN (Final): Mary D'Souza (Rangers) 1, Pat Mendonca (Tatas) 2, Violet Peters (Rangers) 3. Time 13 secs.

DISCUS THROW (Final): Philomena Proudfoot , Tatas) 1, B. Thadani (Tatas) 2, Renee Thornber (Rangers) 3. Dist. 73 ft. 11-1/2 inches.

DECATHALON

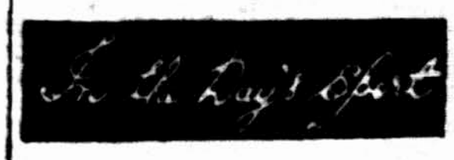
400 M. RUN: R. L. Mercado 1 (Levers) (58.9 secs) 357 points; H. S. Jog 2 (Gujerat) 59.1 secs. (349 points).

RUNNING HIGH JUMP: H. S. Jog 1 (Gujerat) 5 ft. 2-3/4 inches 555 points; R. L. Mercado 2 (Levers) 5 ft. 1-5/8 inches 527 points.

PUTTING THE SHOT: H. S. Jog 1 (Gujerat) 28 ft. 2-3/4 inches 334 points. R. L. Mercado 2 (Levers) 28 ft. 1-1/2 inches, 321 points.

RUNNING LONG JUMP: R. L. Mercado 1 (Levers) 18 ft. 3-1/2 inches, 417 points; H. S. Jog 2 (Gujerat) 17 ft. 6-1/2 inches; 386 points.

100 M. RUN: R. L. Mercado 1, (Levers), 12.2 secs. 550 points; H. S. Jog 2 (Gujerat) 12.3 secs. 527 points.



HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation Ground

3-45 p.m. Bombay State Police vs. City A (Senior Division)

5 p.m. Combined Services vs. Bombay Provincial XI (Exhibition Game).

WEST INDIES FACE DIFFICULT TASK

Still 197 Runs Behind With 5 Wkts. In Hand

MELBOURNE Jan. 19.

THE West Indies at the close of play today had scored 190 for the loss of half their side, in reply to Victoria's first innings score of 387 runs.

The West Indies touring team with eight wicket still to fall, were 290 runs behind Victoria in the first innings at tea time on the second day of their four-day match here today.

Victoria who were 293 for 6 wickets overnight, made 94 runs for the loss of their remaining four wickets and by lunch time were out for 387. At the tea interval the West Indies had replied with 97 for 2 wickets.

Feature of the Victorian innings was a brilliant exhibition of batting by captain, Lindsay Hassett, who threw his wicket away after he had passed his 50.

VICTORIA (First Innings)

McDonald c Weekes b Ferguson 44; Thoms c Jones b Atkinson 60; Harvey c Ferguson b Atkinson 88; Loxton c Guillen b Jones 36; Chambers c Stollmeyer b Atkinson 3; Fitchett c Guillen b Jones 5; Hassett c Jones b Ferguson 50; Johnson c Quillen b Atkinson 53; Ring c Weekes b Valentine 26; McDonald c Marshall b Valentine 11; Johnstone not out 0; Extras 5; TOTAL 387.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Jones 27-4-78-2; Atkinson 28-6-102-4; Marshall 9-2-36-0; Valentine 9.3-0-46-2; Ferguson 17-1-110-2; Stollmeyer 2-0-10-0.

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

Stollmeyer c Thoms b Johnson 26; Walcott st. MacDonald b Ring 32; Rae not out 80; Weekes b Bill Johnston 7; Marshal c McDonald b Fitchett 11; Christiani c Hassett b Ian Johnson 32; Extras 4; TOTAL (for 5 wkts 190.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: W. Johnston 11-0-35-1; Loxton 6-0-20-0; Johnson 11.4-1-22-2; Ring 17-2-73-1; Fitchet 16-0-29-1; Harvey 3-1-7-0.

Six Break A Record

TRIVANDRUM, January 18 (PTI): K. Thankappan Nair, won from 16 other competitors today the Marathon Race conducted by the Travancore-Cochin Olympic Association. He bettered the existing state olympic record for the event of 3 hours 32 minutes by covering the distance of 26 miles 385 yards in 2 hours 58 minutes.

Five other competitors also broke the existing record, the sixth to finish taking 3 hours 30 minutes to perform the feat.

EASTERN COMMAND TENNIS TOURNEY

Uttar Pradesh Win Championship

RANCHI, Jan. 18 (PTI).

Uttar Pradesh Military Area won the Eastern Command Inter-Formation Tennis Championships, which concluded here yesterday.

Major Kanwar Krishen and Major Natu, the winners, will represent Eastern Command at the Inter-Services Tennis Tournament starting in Delhi on January 25.

The other finalists were Major Nayudu and Lieutenant Arya of the Infantry Division.

Services XI To Meet Bombay

EXHIBITION HOCKEY TODAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Bombay XI will meet a Combined Services XI at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening at 5 p.m. in an exhibition game.

The teams will be selected from the following:—

SERVICES XI: Hubert; Swaroop Singh, Inder Singh, Manna Singh, Fl./Lt. Bakshi, Ranjit Singh, Capt. Upadaya, Harbaksh Singh, Jarnail Singh, Clarence and Sethi.

RESERVES: Pindi Dass and Amar Singh.

BOMBAY XI: Leo Pinto, S. Menezes; Gentle, Caryalho, W. D'Souza, J. D'Souza, Perumal, Amir Kumar, M. Vaz, David, G. Pereira, C. Gomes, L. Vaz, L. Woodcock, J. D'Mello, K. Le Febour, A. Braganza, L. Fernandes, F. Coutinho.

N. CHATTERJEE TO SKIPPER BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19 (PTI): Nirmal Chatterjee of the Rajasthan Club has been appointed captain of the Bengal team to oppose Assam in the East Zone semifinal match of the Ranji Trophy commencing here on January 24.

The personnel of the Bengal team will be announced tomorrow.

TARGET DATES FOR FREEDOM

U.N. Call To Administrators Of Trust Territories

PARIS, January 19 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations General Assembly yesterday approved the appointment of a sub-committee composed of India, the United States, Belgium and Brazil to inquire whether administrative unions hampered the development of trust territories towards freedom.

It asked the Committee to report its findings to the next General Assembly.

By 38 votes to 8, with eleven abstentions it endorsed a resolution calling on administering powers to announce target dates by which their trust territories would be ready for freedom.

A Soviet charge that the administering powers had annexed and were annexing trust territories or uniting them administratively with adjacent colonies was defeated by 16 to 13 with 26 abstentions.

S. AFRICAN DEFENCE

The South African Delegation which returned after a 37-day boycott opened the Assembly's debate on South-West Africa. Dr. T. E. Donges, the delegation's leader, formally charged the Trusteeship Committee with "acting beyond its legal competence" by granting a request for oral petitions from tribal chiefs and in giving hearing to the Reverened Michael Scott, champion of the Herero tribes. He announced that his delegation would not take part in any vote on the draft resolutions submitted by the Trusteeship Committee on South-West Africa.

After challenging the right of the Reverend Michael Scott to speak for various tribes within the Union Dr. Donges said that one tribe, the Damaras, had been the slaves of another, the Hereros, under the German administration. Under South African administration, they had never been in a state of slavery.

DR. SCOTT'S STAND

The Reverend Michael Scott issued a statement afterwards in which he said: "If the United Nations is to be convinced of the truth of the South African Government's claims, the best course would be to allow Africans he has quoted to come to the United Nations and explain how they have been liberated and are satisfied with the land they possess and the laws which govern them.

"Dr. Donges' claims on behalf of the Africans cannot be substantiated by the methods of the iron curtain on one hand or by legal sophistries on the other".

WIPE OUT COMMUNAL POISON

Nehru's Appeal To Rampur Citizens

RAMPUR, Jan. 19 (PTI): Congress President Mr. Nehru declared here yesterday that the alliance of religion with politics was dangerous and unless the people wiped out the communal poison from the body-politic of India, the country would go to piece.

The Congress President during his tour of Rohilkhand Division addressed election meetings attended by large crowds at Rampur and Bareilly

Mr Nehru said the Jan Sangh and Hindu Mahasabha had entered into politics in the name of culture. But these organisations were the very anti-thesis of Hindu religion and culture, he added.

PARIS, Jan. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Burma today appealed to t United Nations to amend the rule limiting membership of Regional Economic Committees to allow countries like Viet Nam and Ceylon full participation.

No Rubber For The Reds

SHIP'S DESTINATION CHANGED

COLOMBO, Jan 18 (PTI-Reuter): An Icelandic vessel with its capacity cargo of Ceylon rubber, originally intended for China, has been put up for sale here, usually reliable sources said today.

The Government of Iceland has ordered the ship's owner, Capt. K. Oudmundseohn, not to sell either the rubber or the ship to Communists in violation of a North Atlantic Treaty Agreement, he source added.

Dutch Troops Flown To W. New Guinea?

DJAKARTA, Jan. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The newspaper Abadi today quoted "That arms smuggling from the Philippines to West New Guinea, territory under discussion between the Dutch and the Indonesian at the Hague, had been going on for long.

The Abadi opined that Dutch troops were sent regularly to West new Guinea by KLM Dutch Air Lines.

WHY NO POSTAL FORMS IN MARATHI?

Maharashtra Chamber's Complaint

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Post Master General in respect of a long standing grievance about the non-availability of various postal forms in Marathi at the post offices in Bombay and in some mofussil districts. It is pointed out that the same remains unredressed even today thugh brought to the notice of the Postal Authorities more than a year ago (in September 1950). It is surprising, he adds that forms in other languages like Gujrathi and Canarese should be supplied to the Marathi knowing public who do not understand them. The Chamber suggests that postal forms printed in recognised regional languages should be made available to the different people wanting them, as postal service is meant for the convenience of the public. Preferably, it is suggested that they be made available in English and Hindi.

HUNGARY REJECTS YUGOSLAV CLAIM

BUDAPEST, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Hungary last night rejected Yugoslavia's claim to an island in the river Mura, asserting that it was "beyond any doubt" an inalienable part of Hungarian territory.

The new Hungarian note in a long exchange of notes between the two countries described the Yugoslav claims to ownership as "unjustifiable, untrue and irresponsible".

K. C. Neogy's New Job

NEW Delhi, Jan. 18 (PTI): The Government of India have appointed Mr. K. C. Neogy as Chairman of the Air Transport Licensing Board with effect from January 11, 1952, vice Mr. Jagjivan Ram, who relinquished charge of the office.

Thyagaraja Festival

By A. S. Bharatan

INDIA is celebrating this month the 105th Aradhana Mahotsavam of Saint Thyagaraja, one of our greatest poets and philosophers.

The scene at the temple-town of Tiruvayyar in January is one similar to that of Stratford-on-Avon during the Shakespeare Festival. Renowned musicians, both vocal and instrumental, throng the sacred sands of the Cauvery this month, for paying their homage to the great bard of Carnatic Music by singing his songs and participating in the merry-making.

In recent years, the Aradhana has become an annual fete in the northern cities of Bombay, Nagpur, Delhi and Calcutta where people from South India are found in large numbers.

Thyagaraja's compositions are an eternal fountain from which high and low alike draw inspiration. His songs have two distinct appeals to us. Firstly, his music gives great solace and lifts us higher and higher from the mundane events. Much more important than this is the philosophical aspects of the Kritis.

Saint Thyagaraja is one of India's greatest philosophers. In his numerous devotional songs—all his songs are nothing but an eternal prayer to Parabrahmma—he stressed the path of Bhakti.

Our ancient seers have shown us different ways to reach the Supreme Being, such as Karma Marga, Gyana Marga, Bhakti Marga and Yoga Marga. Thyagaraja in hi inimitable songs epitomised all these four Margas, laying particular emphasis on devotion, which readily appeals to the human heart.

Sri Thyagaraja chose Bhakti Marga to drive home his teachings and music as the medium of expression. His philosophy was essentially that of the disciple whose faith in the Lord and His powers is unchangeable.

He never faltered in his devotion to Sri Ramachandra, who was to him Parabrahimma. He composed his songs on Sri Rama on the spur of the moment to overcome difficulties.

Thyagaraja was born in Tiruvayyar in a Telugu Brahmin family of good cultural heritage. The year of his birth is recorded as 1767 by authorities on Carnatic Music.

Educated at the Sanskrit Pathasala on the banks of the Cauvery, he came to acquire skill in both literature and music. This led to a minor controversy between his parents about his career.

While his father wanted him to become a Sanskrit scholar, his mother, desired Thyagaraja to become a bhagavathar (musician). Young Thyagaraja preferred the latter.

Even from his early days, he was very much attracted by the story of Rama and Krishna. Rama was the main inspiration of his compositions.

Sri Thyagaraja was a prolific composer, with Kritis in all the 72 Melakarta Ragas. He brought to the limelight many rare Ragas like Bahudari, Varshini, Janaranjani and Saramathi. His compositions are suitable for all voices and all instruments. His Pancharatna pieces are a class by themselves.

Thyagaraja was a great teacher, unfolding Vedic and Upanishadic truths through music. In his songs can be found the answer to every human problem and ethical standards for all times. His Kritis fall into the category of "songs of all time", and not merely "songs of the moment." They have a historical value as well, as they portray vividly contemporary life, manners and customs.

Socialist Leader's Tour

LUCKNOW: While the Congress President, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, finished his tour of eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh yesterday, the Socialist leader Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has begun his tour of Eastern U. P.

Mr Nehru has proceeded to the Western District of the State which will be visited by Mr Jayaprakash Narayan on January 20 and 21.

MORE FUNDS FOR PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

General Support To Mrs. Modak's Resolution In Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE necessity for encouraging pre-primary education in the State was stressed by various speakers in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day. A non-official resolution discussed to that effect urged the State Government to do everything humanly possible to accelerate the progress of such education.

Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker, was in the chair.

Mrs. Tarabai Modak who moved the resolution expressed the hope that Government would not allow their retrenchment policy to hinder the progress of the infant education, particularly in the backward areas of the State.

Mrs. Modak said that the pre-primary education was necessary as a preparation for basic education. It was the foundation on which the whole structure of basic education rested, and without it, basic education was apt to be unsuccessful.

Mrs. Modak pointed out that the five-year period which preceded the basic or primary education was an impressionable period during which the child was to be tackled carefully. The impressions that the child gathered during this period lasted, it all, its life, and it was therefore imperative that such impressions should be created on it as may help its future growth and development and form its character.

The mover of the resolution further observed that the amount of Rs. 40,000 spent by the government annually on institutions imparting pre-primary education in the State was too meagre in view of the important nation-building activity they were carried on. She urged that they should be treated more liberally.

GRANTS

Mr. G. V. Momin, supporting the resolution said that the grants given by the Government so far to such institutions was almost negligible. He urged they should be made more substantial in view of the fact that the State was a welfare State.

Thakore Saheb of Kerwada supporting the resolution, went a step further. In his opinion, not only pre-primary education, but even pre-natal education was also necessary. That way alone, mother would be able to produce children who were level-headed and were an asset to the country, he said.

Others who spoke were Dr. B. C. Lagu, Dr. M. N. Natu and Dr K. J. Dharmadhikari.

The debate on the resolution had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

Catholicism And Family Planning

GENEVA, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The Director-General of the World Health Organisation, Dr. Brock Chisholm, has denied the reports that the family planning advocated by the organisation conflicted with Roman Catholic teachings.

"I wish to state that the so-called 'rhythm period' of family planning does not conflict with the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church". he said last night.

"Confirmation of this will be found in the addresses of Pope Pius XII of October and November 1951."

Dr Chisholm said his statement was aimed at clarifying a family planning study which India was carrying out on the World Health Organisation's recommendation

British Reds' Call

LONDON: Britain's Communist Party last night called for the immediate withdrawal of Britain's troops from the Suez Canal zone to "stop the shedding of innocent blood—British and Egyptians."

"British soldiers are sacrificed to keep military bases for a future war against the Soviet Union and keep secure the huge profits of the cotton trade," a statement issued by the Party said.

U. N. Stands For World Peace

KANPUR, Jan. 19 (PTI): Dr. Leitgeber, Director of United Nations Services in India, yesterday urged the people to extend their fullest co-operation to the United Nations and make that organisation a great success.

Dr. Leitgeber, who was speaking here on "Realist Basis of United Nations" said that the United Nations stood for world peace and embodied the aspirations of men for securing permanent peace for the world.

He advised the people to develop international understanding and try to solve the common problems of all the countries in the world.

"Disagreements among the nations are not so dangerous as the apathy and indifference of the people to co-operate in the endeavour of the United Nations for bringing about permanent international peace", he added.

Home Guards For Britain Again

LONDON, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Volunteers for Britain's Home Guard, which is to be reformed in the spring to protect the country from saboteurs in any future war, can begin registering today.

All men between 46 and 65 and men over 18 on whom the other armed forces have no prior claim are eligible for service.

Ultimate target is a force of 900,000—compared with 1,500,000 Home Guard volunteers in World War Two.

Actual enrolment will not begin until April.

Women—women were not in the wartime Home Guard—will be allowed to volunteer in limited numbers for certain jobs.

It was announced yesterday that King George VI would resume the appointment of Colonel-in-Chief when the Home Guard is reformed

Negro Artistes On World Tour

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): "The Harlem Blackbirds" a group of 26 Negro variety artistes left here today in the liner Franconia' on a world tour.

Mr. Manhattan Paul, their leader, said they would appear on television in London on January 30. Then they will sail to India in the Polish liner 'Batory' and fly from Bombay to Ceylon to appear at the Asia Trade Exposition opening in Colombo on February 16.

During their three weeks there they will perform before Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, who will be in Colombo then on their way to Australia, Mr. Paul said.

President Greets Farouk

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18 (PTI): The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad has sent the following message to His Majesty King Farouk:-

"I have great pleasure in conveying to Your Majesty most cordial felicitations on the birth of a son and heir to Your Majesty and Queen Narriman."

Egypt Takes 'Most Serious View' Of Request For Naval Forces

MOVE TO BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH BRITAIN

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter).

Egypt's acting Foreign Minister Farag Pasha today summoned the ambassadors of the United States and France and Ministers of Holland and Norway to ask them about British requests for aid in the Suez Canal Zone.

He enquired about official information in their possession regarding any British request to their countries for naval forces to assist in keeping the Suez Canal open to shipping, a spokesman of the foreign ministry said.

His Government would take "the most serious view" of such a move if it proved to be correct, he added.

(Britain earlier this week approached Norway, Holland, France and the United States on the possibility of their sending technical aid in running the Suez canal).

(Mr. Churchill, in his Washington speech to Congress on Thursday suggested that the United States, France and Turkey might send token forces to the Suez Canal Zone).

NON-OFFICIAL BILL

A Wafd (Government) party deputy, El Sayed Marzouk, is submitting a bill to the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies calling for Egypt to sever diplomatic relations with Britain.

"Britain's evil intentions towards Egypt have been definitely proved by her long history in Egypt" an explanatory note to the bill said.

"The British always argue that they are occupying Egypt under some pretext such as protection of the Throne, of Foreigners or of Minorities."

"Now they claim they are staying in Egypt to defend the Middle East against the Dangers of Communism."

"Long protracted negotiations in the past show the British have no intention of leaving Egypt."

"The recent battles between Egyptian commandos and the British illustrated the savage nature of the British. Not content with killing unarmed civilians they are now killing commandos who become their prisoners."

Helpless, aged men, women and children are not even spared from their attrocities.

It is clear that Egypt and Britain are not at peace with each other but at war since they are now opposing our demands with heavy guns and other weapons usually never used except in war.

"So long as Egyptian blood is flowing in the Canal Zone there can be no sense or use in maintaining any longer Diplomatic Relations with the United Kingdom" the note to the bill said.

LEASE SUEZ TO U. N.

Liberal Paper's Suggestion

LONDON, Jan. 19 (PTI-Reuter): The suggestion that the Suez Canal Zone should be leased to the United Nations was made by today's "News Chronicle".

This Liberal paper said that it was difficult to see what the British Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill was aiming at when he suggested that other powers should send token forces to this zone.

"If his simple invitation is to be taken at par value it would surely involve us n a breach of treaty relationships with Egypt."

British Troops using 11 pounder anti-tank guns and three inch mortars, fired into Port Said Railway Station after Egyptian opened fire on a British camp on the nearby golf course last night, a British military spokesman stated today.

British and Egyptians exchanged heavy fire for almost three hours. Egyptians attacked a British officer as he was returning to his married quarters, the spokesman said.

His pistol was stolen but he was not seriously injured.

Referring to the clash near the golf course, the spokesman said the British authorities contacted Egyptian police who "appeared anxious to help". So the British garrison commander ordered his troops to stop firing.

Egyptian police then began clearing out the station area.

Port Said has been quiet since Eleven p.m. Local time lastnight, the spokesman added.

Port Said Station Bombarded

HEAVY BRITISH CASUALTIES?

The leading wafdist (Government party) newspaper 'Al Misri' reported that the Liverpool "indiscriminately bombarded" Port Said. the newspaper said "Egyptian commandos had prepared a plan to attack British forces in Port Said at three different points. They were helped by thousands of the town's inhabitants who dug trenches and set up fortifications."

"After disposing of the Raswa bridge check post, where six British soldiers were on guard, the commandos proceeded to the golf course camp and exchanged fire with the British for over half an hour."

"Losses of the British were so heavy they were unable to count their killed and wounded".

"British forces penetrated into the city equipped with tanks, wireless cars and armoured vehicles. They came into contact with the commandos".

"While the British spokesman had no details of casualties, "Al Misri" said the commandos claimed that 35 British soldiers were killed and 68 were wounded.

British military authorities today strongly denied Egyptian reports that during the firing last night the British cruiser Liverpool (1400 tons) "indiscriminately bombarded" Port Said.

The Liverpool did not open fire.

The Egyptians apparently mistook ground fire for fire from the warship.

One Egyptian was arrested when he and two companions approached the Kabrit water filtration plant and failed to halt when challenged. The other two escaped.

What Churchill Omitted

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (PTI-Reuter): Commenting on Mr. Churchill's suggestion in his address to Congress that token forces from the United States and other western powers be sent to the Suez Canal Zone, the Chicago Tribune said this morning: "All that Britain wants in Egypt, he asked us to believe, is assurance that the Suez Canal will remain open to the world's trade. He neglected to offer any evidence that a fully independent Egypt would have any interest in closing the canal, a source of wealth to the Egyptians when it is open, and a source of unemployment to them when it is closed to world trade."

Even newspapers which disagreed with Mr. Churchill joined in paying tribute to him for his address.

The New York Times said that he was "The Old Master".

The Chicago Tribune said that it is "impossible not to admire Mr. Churchill for his whole-souled devotion to the interests of his country".

Hegde Congratulated

THANA: January 19: H.S.): Mr. Madhavrao V. Hegde, a prominent citizen, a leading pleader and successful Congress candidate from Thana constituency to the Bombay State Assembly, was felicitated last night in a largely attended public meeting.

Mr. Datta Tamhane, Socialist leader, who was Mr. Hegde's rival candidate in the recent election was also present at the meeting to greet him on behalf of the Socialist Party.

The Sindhi refugees from Akbar Camp greeted Mr. M. V. Hegde enthusiastically offering him a garland interwoven with currency notes.

BONNY BABIES

Susama, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Suryakant Javeri won the first prize of Rs. 250 as the cutest baby in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Father's Little Dividend Baby Show which took place on Saturday at Metro. Age 9 months; and weight 18 lbs.

Lilli, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wadhwan won the first prize of Rs. 250 as the most advanced baby at the Metro Baby Show. Age 10 months and weight 21 lbs.

Results From Four States

BOMBAY Assembly

CONSTITUENCY: HALIYAL-CUM-YELLAPUR-CUM-SUPA

Electorate, 48,279, votes polled 26,326. Mr. R.R.G. Kamat (Congress) elected 13,372, V.M. Ghadi (Socialist) 6,847, P.J. Naik (Communist) 3,215, S.D. Nadkarni (Ind). 1,482, G.B. Parulekar (Ind) 590, V.D. Deshpande (Ind) 420, H. K. Patil (Ind). 360. invalid 40

The last five candidates lost their deposits.

CONSTITUENCY KADI (MEHSANA).

Electorate 57,499. Votes polled 35,651. Mr. P. R. Patel (Independent) elected. 18,601, Mr. A. T. Patel (Congress) 17,050.

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CONSTITUENCY BHIWANI MURBAD (East Kalyan)

Electorate, 1,08,690, Votes polled 1,18,387. Mr. Mustpha Gulamnabi Fagi (Congress) 21,368 and Mr. P.D. Jadhav (Congress) 11,776 elected to general and reserved seats.

CONSTITUENCY: NADIAD NORTH (Kaira District).

Electorate 51,402, Votes polled 28,209. Mr. Udesinh Virsinh Vadodia (Congress) elected 13,236.

CONSTITUENCY: LUNAWADA (SANTRAMPUR) (Panch Mahals District.)

Electorate. 1,11,935. Votes polled 76,117, General Mr. Jayantilal Jhaverbhai Patel (Congress) Elected 24,811. Mr M. N. Solanki (RRP) 12,376. Reserved. Mr. Tersinh Motisnh Bhabhor (Congress) Elected 26,093. Mr. S. N. Baria (Socialist) 12,837.

CONSTITUENCY PANVEL-KARJAT- MATHERAN- KANALALPUR.

Electorate 1,01,999. Votes polled 92,110. Mr. M.P. Thosar 17,284 and Mr. Padir Manohar Kushaba 12,894 (both Congress) elected.

CONSTITUENCY SHIGGAON (DHARWAR-DIST).

Electorate 46,166, Votes polled 26,818. Mr. M. E. Huralicoppi (Congress) elected 17,302.

Mr. V. N. Naik and Mr. A. D. Rankhambe (both Congress) have been declared elected from Sinnar-Niphad constituency for general and reserved seats respectively

CONSTITUENCY VENGURLA

Electorate 54,227 votes polled 27,281. Mr. P. K. Savant (Congress) 10,608, M.V. Varadkar (Socialist) 7,080. R.G. Gavde (PWP) 5,133. D.H. Hire (Ind.) 4,460.

CONSTITUENCY: ANAND SOUTH.

N. K. Solanki (Congress) elected 23,436. Bhailal D. Patel (Lok Paksh) 16,213. Invalid 5.

CONSTITUENCY HONAVAR

Electorate 52,652, Votes polled 30,577. Mr. R. N. Kamat (Congress) elected 10,888. D.K. Naik (Socialist) 8,770. J. H. Shamsudin (Ind.) 8,659. D. V. Singh (Communist) 2,260.

CONSTITUENCY HIREKERUR (Dharwar District): Mr. V. V. Patil (Congress) elected 18,323.

CONSTITUENCY BHOR VELHE SOUTH MULSHI (Poona District): Mr. N. S. Mohol (Congress) elected 11,251.

CONSTITUENCY RON (Dharwar District): Mr. A. J. Dodameti (Congress) elected 25,584.

CONSTITUENCY KOLHAPUR-CUM SATARA General Seat: B. H. Khardekar (Ind) 2,22,864, elected; Reserved Seat: K. L. More (Congress) 1,45.595, elected.

House Of The People

CONSTITUENCY: BROACH

Electorate 3,83,359. Votes polled 2,08,819. Mr. Chandrashanker Bhatt (Congress) elected 89,777.

Khandubhai Loses?

Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand businessman of Bombay secured 1,10,210 votes as against Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress who secured 1,06,402 in Mehsana West constituency of House of the People according to unofficial but authoritative reports reaching here.

The votes polled by the third candidate Mr. Manlal Patel are being counted. Total estimated poll is 2,25,000.

Mr. B. H. Khardekar (Independent) and Mr. K. L. More (Congress) were declared elected to the genral and reserved seats from the Kolhapur cum Satara House of People constituency.

DELHI Assembly

CONSTITUENCY, KOTLA FEROZ SHAH Electorate 15,327; Votes polled 8,263; Smt. Shanta Vasisht (Congress) elected 4,647.

CONSTITUENCY DELHI CANTT: Electorate 16,218; Votes polled 7,836; Major R. Ghuvendra Singh (Congress) elected 4,606.

CONSTITUENCY PARLIAMENT STREET: Electorate 16,058. Votes polled 8,350; K. P. Shankara (Congress) elected 5,696.

CONSTITUENCY SAFDARJANG: Electorate 15,570; Votes polled 7,228; Sardar Dalijit Singh (Congress) elected 5,870.

CONSTITUENCY LODI ROAD: Electorate 14,700; Votes polled 7,928; S. Rishi (Congress) elected 3,860.

CONSTITUENCY PURANAQILLA VINAYANAGAR: Electorate 14,570; Votes polled 7900; Smt Pushpa Devi (Congress) elected 4,419.

CONSTITUENCY CHITRA GUPTA ROAD: Electorate 14,945; Votes polled 8,466; Kartar Singh (Congress) elected 4,470.

MADHYA BHARAT Assembly

CONSTITUENCY BHADRAWATI: Ramrao Krishnarao Patil (Congress) elected 12,098.

CONSTITUENCY MANGRULPIR: Babarao Anandrao Deshmukh (Congress) elected 10,769.

CONSTITUENCY WAGHONA: Shridhar Nathoba Jachro (Congress elected 13,981.

CONSTITUENCY KHAMGAON: Purushottam Govin Ekbote (Congress) elected 13,981.

CONSTITUENCY SAKTI: Electorate 50,517; Votes polled 22,123; Mr. Leeladhar Singh (Ind) elected 13,472.

CONSTITUENCY BAIHAR: Krishnarao Gopalrao Naik and Nainsingh Chhamarsingh, both Congress, elected for general and reserved, with 20,144 and 19,828 votes respectively.

CONSTITUENCY PANDARIA: Mr. Padamraj Singh Raja Raghuraj Singh (Ramrajya Parishad) elected 8,959.

CONSTITUENCY MUNDI: Mr. Kalusingh Shersingh (Congress) elected 8.624.

MADRAS Assembly

MADRAS, Jan. 19 (PTI): Mr. M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, Madras, has been unseated from the Ponneri Assembly General Constituency.

This was conceded today by Mr. Bhakthavatsalam.

The counting of votes of the successful candidates from this plural member constituency is proceeding.

An official announcement of the results is expected tonight.

Constituency: Udumalpet (Coimbatore district)

Mr. Mounagiriswami Naidu (Congress) elected.

CONSTITUENCY — PALANI (MADURA DIST): Mr. Mangala Gounder (Ind) elected 25,700.

CONSTITUENCY—KANCHIKACHERLA (KRISHNA DIST.) Mr. V. Rama Rao (Com.) elected 24,401.

CONSTITUENCY—AUTHOOR MADURA) Dr. Mrs. Sundaram Ramachandran (C) elected 25,849.

CONSTITUENCY—SALIAMAN GALAM (TANJORE DIST.) Mr. G. Samiya Karayar (Ind) elected 24,758.

CONSTITUENCY—PATTUKKOTTA (TANJORE DIST.) (ASSEMBLY) Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai (C) elected 21,372.

CONSTITUENCY — MYLAPORE (MADRAS) CITY) Mr. C. R. Ramaswami (C) elected: 15,467.

CONSTITUENCY — NUZVID (KRISHNA DIST.) Raja Meka Apparao Bahadur (C) elected: 30,671.

Mr. K. Chandramouli, Local Administration Minister, Madras, was today unseated from the Repalli state assembly constituency by the Communist candidate, Mr. Hanumantha Rao with a majority of 10,000 votes.

Mr Chandramouli is the fifth state Minister defeated in the elections.

Mr. K. R. Sambandam (Independent) and Mr Aevloo (Independent) both elected.

Details:

CONSTITUENCY: MAYURAM (TANJORE DIST.) GENERAL SEAT: Mr. K. R. Sambandam (Independent) 47,323, Mr. Avelo0 Reserved Seat (Independent) 33,216.

STEEL AND MILL SHARES RULE QUIET

Scattered Long Liquidation

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

The Bombay Stock Exchange developed reactionary trend today owing to utter absence of buying support. As pointed out before, the short interest being considerably reduced, the technical position of the market is weakened and naturally buyers have become cautious. There was moderate profit-taking in speculative counters.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1847-8 and after declining at Rs. 1845|- steadied at Rs. 1847-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 331|- and improved at Rs. 332|-, Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 27-8 and Bengal Steels were placed at Rs. 19-14.

Cotton mills shares were also quiet. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 428-12 and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 334|-, Nagpurs were placed at Rs. 231|- and Simplex Mill shares came in business at Rs. 275|-. Svadeshi Mill shares were supported by professionals at Rs. 285|-.

Scindia shares were done at Rs. 15-10 and Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 525|-. Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 185|-.

Later on there was restricted business and prices did not show any important change. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1848-12 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 332|-, Bombay Dyeings stood at Rs. 428-12.

RISE IN TATA DEFDS.

After the close of the market there was heavy covering and buying which resulted in a sharp rise and Tata Steel Defds. rose at Rs. 1880/-.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	430	0	0
Kohinoor (6)	335	8	0
Century (8)	316	8	0
Swadeshi Mills (16)	284	4	0
Central India Mills (6)	231	0	0
Simplex Mills (5)	275	8	0
New Great Eastern (10)	210	8	0
Indore (4)	116	4	0
Gokak (10)	267	8	0
Swan (20)	375	0	0
Finlay Mills (15)	286	0	0
Morarji (7)	222	8	0
Edward (7)	290	0	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	3	0
I. United Ord. (0-12-6)	12	13	6
I. United Defd. (0-2-0)	2	2	0
Madhusudan (5)	110	0	0
Podar (9)	143	12	0
Khatau (14)	190	0	0
Standard (15)	280	0	0
B. R. Cotton	75	10	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (18)	333	0	0
Tata Steel Defd (93-10-6)	1852	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	131	4	0
Indian Iron (1)	27	9	6
Bengal Steel Corp. (0-10)	19	15	0
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (9-8)	184	12	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (22½-115)	527	8	0
Belapur (14)	259	0	0
Shivrajpur (1-12)	48	0	0
Scindia Steam	15	11	6
Pre. Construction (4)	101	0	0
Tata Chemical	13	2	0
Tata Oil (1)	42	8	0
Br. India Corp. (0-12)	11	1	6
India Copper (0-14)	2	14	0
Wimco (11)	226	14	0
Alcock (17-8)	315	0	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	144	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1365	0	0
Tata Power (50)	1502	8	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	60	0	0
Phoenix (10)	150	0	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	370	0	0
Kurla (7/8)	120	0	0
Colaba (6)	100	4	0
New City (12-8)	197	8	0
Minerva (6)	122	8	0
Bradbury (100) XD	692	8	0
Bharat (2)	30	0	0
Bharucha (0-4)	4	0	0
Mysore (6)	148	12	0
Model Mills (7-8)	167	8	0
Dawn (2)	62	0	0
Laxmi (12-8)	615	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	195	0	0
Western (40)	3750	0	0
Sholapur	2765	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	23	8	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	3700	0	0
Tata Mills (2)	60	0	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (12)	156	4	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	28	8	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	23	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (14)	190	0	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0	0
Berar	280	0	0
Victoria Mills	225	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8)	116	4	0
Surat Electric (2-8)	128	12	0
Broach (0-5)	6	0	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	14	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	131	4	0
Bombay Sub (New)	135	0	0
Nagpur Electric (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Electric Supply	126	4	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1792	8	0
Imperial Bank (10)	443	12	0
Central New (1-8)	71	8	0
Central New (1-8)	74	4	0
Bank of India (3)	177	0	0
Union (0-5)	7	0	0
Baroda (2-8)	124	12	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	35	8	0
United Commercial (2)	41	8	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	17	8	0
Hindustan Commercial	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (-)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	4	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	5475	0	0
Empire (10)	490	0	0
New India (2)	46	0	0
Jupiter (0-8)	8	4	0
Vulcan (0-12)	12	4	0
Indian Mercantile (2/8)	39	0	0
Universal (0-6)	8	8	0
B. I. G (1)	15	2	0
Neptune	5	12	0
Industrial and Prud	28	8	0
New Great	19	0	0
All-India General	5	4	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2/4)	100	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Bombay Steam (10)	261	4	0
Bombay Burma New (11)	188	2	0
Burma Petrol	1	6	3
Mackenzie (6)	62	8	0
Port Canning (1)	28	8	0
Kemp & Co. (20)	308	8	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	85	8	0
Indu Invest Trust (4)	74	0	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	61	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	11	0	0
Alembic (15)	108	4	0
Supreme Industries	92	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	27	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (12)	171	4	0
United Motor	30	4	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujarat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	525	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	66	0	0
Bombay Cycle	25	0	0
Jost Co.	73	8	0
Digvijay Cement	73	8	0
Jam Wire			
Phalton (8) XD	119	0	0
Polson	103	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	178	8	0
Bengal Steel	103	0	0
Indian Iron	102	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1163	12	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1192	8	0
Hydro-Electric (7)	116	4	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	230	0	0
Central India (7-8)	561	4	0
Swadeshi Mills	129	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	624	6	0
Laxmi	258	2	0
New Great Mills (5/8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	320	0	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	320	0	0
Surat Electricity (3/4)	131	0	0
Pre. Construction First	103	0	0
Pre. Construction Second	94	0	0
Pre. Construction Third	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	12	0
Amalgamated (5)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)	....		
Tata Chemical (5)	136	14	0
Jupiter	9	2	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackanzie	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	120	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	93	0	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	82	4	0
Hurse Pipe	86	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

2-1/2 p.c 1956-59	.....	98	9	0
2-1/2 p.c 1956-59	....	98	2	0
2-1/2 p.c 1961	.....	90	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1961	....	93	10	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	....	91	0	0
2-3/4 p.c 1976	.....	83	0	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	....	80	3	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	....	100	0	0
3 p.c. 1957	.....	97	14	0
3 p.c. 1958	.....	97	12	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	....	95	13	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	....	92	13	0
3 p.c. 1964	.....	92	14	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	....	91	5	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	.....	88	15	0
3½ p.c. 1958-59	...	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	....	101	8	0
4½ p.c. 1955-60	....	103	4	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-68	....	105	8	
PROVINCIAL LOANS				
3 p.c. Bombay 1952	....	95	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	..	98	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	....	96	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. U.P 1961	....	93	0	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961		93	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	..	99	8	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	....	98	8	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	..	100	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	..	100	4	0
3 p.c. U.P 1952	.....	100	0	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	.....	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bom Muni	....	101	4	0
5 p.c. Bom Muni 1959		108	0	0
3 p.c. Bom Muni 1954		105	4	0
3 1/4 p.c Muni 1965	..	95	0	0
3 1/4 p.c 1977	.....	90	0	0
4 p.c BPT—1970	....	101	4	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

The local produce market was quiet with slightly increased Selling. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 200-4 and declined at Rs. 198-8. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh Quality	39	14	0
Madras Coromandal	39	0	0
Bold	38	6	0
December-January	38	8	0
February-March	38	15	0
April-May	40	0	0
LINSEED			
Ready	39	12	0
February-March	39	10	0
April-May	39	12	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	40	8	0
May	198	8	0
OILS			
Groundnut	63	0	0
R. R.	31	0	0
January	21	0	6
February	21	2	6
March	21	7	0
Linseed Oil	21	7	0
Castorseed Oil	23	4	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 19

The local Bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business. The market is manipulated by professional operators and unless they unload their extensive holdings of Silver there is little hope for any marked decline in prices.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 192-4 and advanced at Rs. 192-8 on moderate buying. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 192-8 and Spot Bullion was placed at Rs. 192.

Forward Gold opened at Rs 105-12 and after advancing at Rs. 105-15 steadied at Rs. 105-13. Ready Gold was offered at Rs. 105-11 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 74-14.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	....	191	11	0
Forward	....	192	3	0
Ready Gold	....	106	0	0
Forward	....	106	1	0

DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	101	4	0
Scindia	95	12	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	98	12	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0	0
Walchandhagar (6)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	105	4	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
Burma Corporation	2	5	6
New Victoria Mills	2	0	0
New Victoria Mills (Pref)	4	0	0
Gold Mohur (20)	160	0	0
New Raiser Hind	110	0	0
Sajjan Mills	65	0	0
Osmanshahi (5-8)	101	0	0
Ajamshahi (4-15)	82	0	0
Air Services	2	12	0
Air India Tata	40	0	0
Air India International	61	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	90	0	0
Hind Motor	4	15	6
Walchand Motor	46	0	0
Indian Steam	6	13	0
Tata Locomotive	87	0	0
Killick Industries (3)	132	8	0
Ralli (Ord.)	115	0	0
Ralli (Pref.)	92	0	0

American Markets

INCREASED SELLING ON N.Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Quotations Again Move Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPA): Prices advanced again on the stock exchange today under the leadership of rail and steel stocks.

Trading was moderately active at 1,750,000 shares.

The rise was the 11th in 15 sessions. Steel met with demand on Churchill's reference.

Of 1,137 issues traded, 523 advanced, 342 declined and 272 remained unchanged.

A few oils had wide gains. Chemicals and metals were in demand. Utilities rose fractions.

Curb turnover amounted to 590,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was $2,900.000.

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton futures seesawed over a wide range, inactive dealings rallying briskly after dipping to lowest levels in months. Prices levelled off again at close, finishing around bottom levels for the day.

Dullness in the textile markets were pointed up by reports of increasing mill curtailment in southern and New England areas.

A temporary forenoon rally which carried the market up around a dollar a bale was regarded as technical correction. After demand from speculative shorts and a few trade sources had been filled, the list ebbed gradually.

The market opened off two to 15 points, rose to net gains of eight to 19 points, then settled back after noon hour to close with losses of eight to 20 points.

Following are the closings with the price range:—

Del.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot				42.43
March	41.62	41.84	41.52	41.57
May	41.35	41.58	41.25	41.33
July	40.87	41.17	40.75	40.90
Oct.	38.51	38.75	38.45	38.45
Dec.	38.25	38.43	38.15	38.15
March	38.12	38.12	38.01	38.05
May	——	——	——	37.88
July	——	——	——	37.48
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				41.42
March	41.67	41.86	41.51	41.56
May	41.40	41.59	41.25	41.28
July	40.88	41.17	40.80	40.84
Oct.	38.50	38.74	38.42	38.48
Dec.	38.23	38.34	38.12	38.18
March	38.10	38.33	38.06	38.02
May	——	38.00	37.99	37.86
July	——	——	——	37.50

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

MILLS

A. Advance 155, 56-4
Apollo 3-3
Bharat 29 30
B R. Cotton 75
B. Dyeing 428-12, 27-8, 30
C India 231-8, 30-8, 31
„ Pref. 570
Century 316, 17, 16-8
Colaba 100-8, 100-4
E. Textiles 290, 92-8, 90
Elphinstone 60
Finlay 286
Gokak 265-8, 68, 67-8
I. U. Defd 2-1-6, 2-2
„ Ord. 12-13-6, 12-13, 12-13-6
Indore 116-4, 15, 16-4
Kohinoor 334 33-12, 35-8
Laxmi 615
New Great 209, 10-8
Podar 143-12
Simplex 277, 75, 75-8
Standard 280
Svadeshi 284, 85-2, 82-12, 84-4
Swan 375
Tata Mill 60
B. Steam 261-4
Scindia 15-9-6, 15-8, 15-12, 15-11-6

BANKS

Baroda 124-12
Central 71-8, 71-4, 71-8
„ New 74-4
Imperial 1792-8
„ New 443-12
India 175, 77
U. Commercial 41-8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 116-4
Andhra 1365
Hydro 144
Power 1495, 1502-8
Jupiter 8, 8-4
New India 46, 45-12, 46
Oriental 5475

STEELS

B. Steel 19-15, 19-13, 20-1, 19-15
I. Iron 27-9-5, 27-8-6, 27-10, 27-8, 27-9-6
Tata Defd. 1847-8, 45, 52-8, 47-8, 53-12, 52-8
Tata Ord. 332, 31-12, 33, 32, 33
Tata 2nd Pref. 131, 31-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 315
A. C. C. 184, 84-12
Belapur 258, 60
B. B. Old 525, 27-8
B. B. New 188-2
B. B. Petrol 1-6-3
B. I. C. 11-1-6, 11-1, 11-1-6
Dharamsey 61
I. Copper 2-14
Rayon Pref. 82, 83-4
P. Const. 97, 101, 100, 1
Shivrajpur 48
Tata Chem. 12-10, 13-3, 13-2
Tata Oil 42, 42-8
Walchandnagar 171-4
Wimco 226-4, 26-14.

Cotton Stocks In Bombay

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st Sept. 1951 to 17th January 1952	204,362
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1951 to 17th Jan. 1952	392,172
Same period last year	264,910
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th January 1952	258,235
Same time last year	330,689

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 11th January:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	25,27,89,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities ..	544,28,04,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks ..	80,57,000
(ii) Other time liabilities ..	291,77,99,000
Cash in India ..	35,69,73,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India ..	43,30,64,000
Balances with other in current account in India ..	11,72,35,000
Money at call and short notice in India ..	11,15,22,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts ..	303,88,14,000
Advances in India	528,74,11,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India ..	37,72,12,000

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	15	0
150 „ „ „	4	8	6
120 „ „ Italy	4	12	0
150 „ „ „	4	8	0
150 „ Box January		902	
150 „ „ Feb.		912	
January Highest		916	
Lowest		896	

Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, Jan. 19.

Opening	199	8	0
Highest	200	0	0
Lowest	198	0	0
Close	199	4	0

Conquest Of Self Opens Door To Realisation

RAMANA MAHARSHI'S PHILOSOPHY

CONQUEST of the little 'I', the ego ingrained in human nature and upbringing, opens the door to the realisation of the All-pervading Truth, which is THE Self. Those that have washed away the speck of self live in Bliss of their Self Supreme.

This is the theme of Ramana Maharshi's Tamil poem of 40 Stanzas, which has been rendered into English by Vedanta Pitamaha, Gnana Bhaskara, His Holiness Shri Swami Rajeshwaranandji, M. A., D. Litt, of Upanishad Vihar, Kalahasti South India.

Several translations into English were made of this Tamil poem by Ramana Maharshi's disciples. Of them all the following rendering by Swami Rajeshwaranandji is said to have been approved by the Maharshi.

I

As we are seers, and as the world is seen,
The One Reality, the Common Cause of all,
Whose **Shakti** multifariously manifests,
Cannot but be admitted true and sure
This phantasmagoria of the world.
The seer of the pictured names and forms,
The screen on which are pictures thrown.
The light that paints all these,
This cinema-show the mirage-paradise.
All these, so many and manifold,
Are It, the **Sat**, the Truth alone

II

All creeds alike begin their views of Truth,
With the triad,—**Jiva Jagat** and **Isvara.**
One only is the three, some say
The three are ever three, the others say,
Distinct from one another utterly.
Such assertions of the fanatic zeal,
Last as long as the ego lasts.
If, by the death of ego, one abides,
In one's own Real Self, the Truth,
It is the highest, eternal state.

III

"The world is real, here and now"
"No, it is false, beyond why and how":
"The world is sentient and sure
"No, it is matter, dead to endure
"The world is filled with joy and life":
"No, it is full of misery and strife
Such assertions and denials are vain,
Fetching none ever the final gain.'
Go within to bring Thee without;
Make the worldly-vision a naught;
Know Thyself and drop one and many;
The I-less state, the One Harmony,
Is the common Goal of all

IV

If oneself were of figure and form,
Likewise will be **Jagat** and **Isvara.**
But if one in fact is free from form,
Is not of any shape and size, at all,
By whom and how is form of God or world,
To be seen, at any time, anywhere?
Is a thing observed, in truth
Other than as is the one that sees?
He is alone, the Seer, with naught to see,
The Eye unbounded, endless, eternal.

V

The five sheaths do the body make
So, the term 'body' includes all
Apart from body made up of these sheaths
Is there a world in existence outside?
And is the world existing externally
From the body distinct and different?
Has any one ever seen a world at all,
Without a body of some kind or other?
Say, if any saw the world, being bodiless?

VI

The world is nothing less nor more, in fact,
But the resultant form of senses five,
It is no other, hither or thither,
But the perceptions through the senses.
These sense-organs are but instruments of mind,
To see the world with all that it contains
So all the world is mind, and mind alone,
Mind makes, within its own capacious sky,
The world of things and sees it as outside.
Say, without mind, is there world?

VII

The world, that is perceived outside,
The mind, the intellect that perceives,
Together come to birth or cease to be.
The one without the other has no being.
Yet by the life and light of mind,
The world derives its vigour and shines.
These two, of themselves, have no existence;
They live by the borrowed reality
Of the Substratum, **Sat**, the Self, the Cause,
Itself not rising into being, nor ever setting,
And serving as the Basis upon which
Arise and set, both mind and world
ITSELF self-shining, constant, Fullness, Real.

VIII

In any name or form, as one may choose,
Worshipping, piously and well, the Effulgent One,
Who far transcends all name and form,
One may ultimately find a way
To reach and realise the Real Self
Yet in the Substance of the Reality,

RAMANA IN TUNE WITH NATURE

To know one's own state of Nativity,
To merge in absolute Bliss and Calm,
To be one in one's own ONE-NESS,
Is really seeing the Real, the ALL-NESS.

IX

The duads and the triads of this world,
All have their being in one central fact,
The separating ego, body-linked.
When the light of introspection is thrown
Upon this ego, for to find its truth,
And to discover the reality of this ego-soul,
Lo! they vanish like the blue from the sky.
Like a dream or the horns of a hare.
When in fullness of the Light, the Real Self,
Only those that, diving thus deep within,
Reach, realise, reveal the Real One,
Are said to have seen and known the **Sat**,
Never are they agitated and afflicted.

X

Ignorance has no being of its own,
Pure and unmixed with knowledge, anywhere.
So too, knowledge exists not conversely,
Divorced from, and devoid of, ignorance.
If one does seek the truth of him, to whom,
These two, knowledge and ignorance,
Both together belong and are ascribed
He realises That, the Real Self
To know thus the Primary Source, the Self,
Is the Knowledge of Self, the Knowledge true.

XI

The knowing of thing, outside of Self,
By one that knows not self, the knowing one,
Is ignorance alone, dark and dense
Can that be termed 'Knowledge pure and sure?
But should the Truth of one's own Self, the One
To whom belong knowledge and outside things,
Be once known, experienced and felt,
Knowledge of things and ignorance alike dissolve.

XII

Devoid of knowledge and of ignorance,
Transcending both of them, unique and pure,
Is Wisdom, Knowledge of the Real Self,
The relative knower and the knowledge,
And the knowing of the object world,
Constitute not Knowledge Absolute.
The Self, being secondless by Itself,
Enlightening not, nor being enlightened,
The Self, by Its own Light self, shining,
It is all Wisdom, Knowledge Absolute.
Know, IT is Fullness, not at all a void.

XIII

The Self that is Wisdom eternal, entire,
Alone is Truth, the **Sat**, the Light perfect.
Knowledge of this or that or any thing,
Is nothing but blind ignorance
Which is all false by itself,
Exists not, away and apart from That,
The Real Self, the Knowledge Absolute.
The varied shapes of ornaments
Are just a myth and misnomer:
Say, exist they in fact
Without their Substance, gold?

XIV

If the first person 'I' were to be,
Exist then, both 'you' and 'he'.

(Continued On Page 20)

GOSPEL OF RAMANA MAHARSHI

(Continued From Page 19)

The second person or the third,
And all the differences manifold,
Are based upon the words 'I, you and he,
On analysing the truth of 'I
And knowing its inner nature true,
The I doth disappear and die,
With it, the effects, you and he,
Traceless and together, at once, fly.
The One Self Supreme, now that shines,
Is one's own real native state.

XV

Past and future both exist and stand
Related in the mind to the present time.
They in their occurence.
Are themselves, also, present time.
So the present is the only time, there is,
And all time is Now and Now alone.
Knowing not the nature of the present,
Nor living in the ever Now.
But seeking to unravel past and future,
Is vain, just like trying to count,
Without the number one, the leading one.

XV

We not existing, ourselves.
Where is the existence of time,
And where, the existence of space?
If we are just the body, then indeed,
Subject to time and space we would be.
But are we body, nothing else but that?
Always, we are, alike, the One
The same now then and ever,
The same here, there and everywhere.
So we alone for ever are,
Timeless and spaceless Absolute.

XVII

To those that know the Self,
And those that know It not,
The body is 'I alike.
Those that know not the Self,—
To them, body alone is 'I'.
Those that know the Self, the real 'I',—
To them, the Real Self, Substance of all,—
Of body and the wide, wide world outside,—
Shines formless, limitless, Within.
This is the difference, know ye,
Between them, the bound and the free.

XVIII

The ignorant and the wise, alike,
Look on the world as true.
To the ignorant, devoid of wisdom true,
The world they see, alone, is measure of fact.
But to the wise that know the Self
The Truth alone is Truth for ever,
As the worldless basis of the world,
And as all-pervasive, formless, full.
This is the difference, know ye,
Between them, the ignorant and the wise.

XIX

Those that know not the Truth of that, which is
The basis of free-will and fate,—the 'I',—
For them alone arises the dispute
As to which of the two is greater.
Those that do know It, as it is,—
The common source of fate and free-will, both,
For them the two have no more existence,
Say, can such ever be concerned with them?

XX

Whoso, without seeing the Self that sees,
Sees God in any form,
He sees a mental image, not the Truth of Self,
Nor is it rightly said,
That the Seer of Self
Is also Seer of God.
The Seer of the Self is one with God,
Losing his seeming self, his little 'I'.
Where is the seeing, then?
Is there God other than Real Self?

XXI

The terms, 'Seeing one's Self',
'Seeing the Being Supreme',
That occur in the sacred books,—
What is the meaning
And the mystery of them?
The Truth is only this:
How can one see one's Self?
As the Self is secondless,
It neither sees nor is It seen;
Then how to see the Supreme Being?
The seeking Self becoming food for It.
Getting assimilated into It.
Is ever more inseparate from It.
This is both seeing Self and seeing God, in one.

XXII

The Supreme Being bestows Light
Upon the mind and intellect,
And shines serene within the cave, the Heart.
Except retreating Within, resolute,
Making mind sink into its Source.
Losing it, root and branch,
And thus rooting it, firm and free,
In the Supreme, the Lord, the Self,
What other way is there to see the Lord,
By mind earth-mad and separate?
Be calm a while, and think.

XXIII

The inert body never utters 'I'.
Even in sleep, no one does say,
"I did not exist'.
Only when 'I' arises first
Everything else and all the world
Arise after and play the game.

"Whence doth this subject 'I arise"?—
Thus seek, Within, the solid Source,
With the sharpened and subtle mind.

XXIV

This body, inert, matter-bound,
Conscious at any time can never be,
And term itself as 'I', the Self.
The True, the Consciousness Supreme,
The Awakened All-Awareness,
Can neither rise, nor set.
Just 'tween the two,
Does arise a body-measured 'I'.
This is indeed a will-o-the-wisp
A knotty knot 'tween Chit and Jada,
A blind bondage, an embodied soul,
A subtle body, an empty ego,
A deluded world, mind and the like;
Know it thus for ever and ever.

XXV

It springs up, taking hold of form,—a body,
And stands and hangs by form alone:
It waxes feeding upon forms;
It takes new form, rejecting form that's worn;
On introspection and keen scrutiny,
It takes to flight, is lost for ever more.
Such is the formless devil, ego 'I'.

XXVI

If I, the ego, be in existence,
Then everything else exists also,
But it be resolved to nullity,
Of course, all else, also, is null.
Thus, then, 'tis clear, the I alone is all,
And all indeed is naught but I, alone.
Therefore, searching and tracing out its truth,—
Thereby resolving it to nullity,—
Is really renouncing everything.
Know thus the truth of ego and the world.

XXVII

The state where 'I is not,
Is just the state where and what we are,
Not searching out the Source of 'I',
The seed and root wherefrom it sprouts,
How to achieve I-less state,—
Where 'I' does never raise its ugly head?
And save by reaching this pure state beyond,
Say, how to abide, steady and strong,
In one's own state, where self is one with That.

XXVIII

A diver dives into the waters deep
And recovers a something dropped in it—
Just so, one knows the ego's origin
From which it has its birth,
Deep diving, diving very deep Within,
By the pure, intense mind, inwardly bent
With speech and breath restrained.

XXIX

Muttering not mere 'I' by word of mouth,
But by the mind utterly sunk within,
And thereby searching, realising Truth,
The Source wherefrom the 'I' originates,
That is the Wisdom's wake, the way.
Thoughts such as these:
'I am not this, but I am THAT
May be an aid, preparing for the quest,
But is not, by itself, the real quest.

XXX

'Who, what, whence am I'?—
When a search, a quest, a scrutiny,
Is made by mind intensely,
And thus the Heart is reached,
Down drops its head in shame the little 'I'
Being devoid of substantiality.
And there reveals itself immediately,
Self-shining, another, 'I—I',
But ego, ahankar, 'Tis not, but Truth;
IT is only the All-pervading IS,
The perfection, which is the Self.

XXXI

Those that have washed away the speck of self,
And live in Bliss of their true Self Supreme,—
What work is there for them to do?
Such are they, that neither know nor see
A thing other than their secondless Self.
How are we to imagine or conceive
What the nature of their state is?

XXXII

Veda, Revelation, declares definite
'That thou art',—the Truth, the Infinite,
Therefore, thou being ever THAT alone,
What needest thou but to realise Thyself?
But not knowing what the Truth of Thyself is,
And not being rooted, firm and fast, in Self,
To think 'THAT I am and this never'
Is mental weakness and spiritual darkness.

XXXIII

To say, 'I know Myself' or 'I know not'
Is simply ludicrous and ridiculous.
Why? Is one self ever twain,
One to be knower and the other known?
That I, the Self, is ever One, the only One,
Is the common experience of one and all.

XXXIV

The Truth, ever the own Essence—
The real nature—of every one,—
Not knowing That within the Heart,
The sacred seat of Nativity,
Therefore not standing steady in Self,
But just to speculate and labour on
With vain assertions such as these:—
'It is, 'tis not', It has a form, 'not so'.
'Tis One, no, 'tis Many,
Are really the fault of ignorance.

XXXV

The siddhi, solid, simple and sure,
Is nothing but abiding true and pure,
As one's own Inner Self, the Ever-Attained.
Any other achievement, gain of powers,
Is nothing more than air-castles, moonshine.
Would they at all survive, proved true,
On waking from the slumber of the world?
Those that are stationed in the Self,
Freed from bondage of ignorance,
Can they deluded and bewildered be,
Say, by the so-called seeming siddhis?

XXXVI

When the thought 'We are body' does arise,
It is useful then to think and feel,
'We are not this but THAT, the Self',
Of course, this is a help,
To us to be just THAT, the Self.
But how long, why, should we think,
That 'We are That, we are That'?
What need is there for man to meditate
Upon the fact 'I am a man'?
Are we not ever THAT indeed?

XXXVII

'During sadhana duality persists;
In realisation unity is reached.'
Confused saying such as these,
Are not correct, and rightly based.
Both while searching eagerly,
For the tenth man in the parable,
And when he found the fact,
That himself was the tenth, the lost,
What else was he but tenth man all along?

XXXVIII

Of actions if we agents be,
We shall, also, enjoyers be,
Of their results, the fruits thereof,
Knowing the Self, the Truth,
By the query 'Who truly is the agent',
Drops and dies down the sense of agency;
Then cease the bonds of actions threefold;
This is, indeed, the state of Freedom true.

XXXIX

As long as thought 'Bound am I' does prevail,
So long loom large and real seem,
The thoughts of bondage and release,
And the dog the steps and continue.
On seeing clear the Truth within searching,
'Who is he, who is bound',
Slips off the sense of bondage from the Self,
That is Self-Being, eternal and ever free.
When thought of bondage does thus end,
Can now the thought of release stand?

Of three kinds if release is said to be—
With form, without form, with-and-without form,
I shall declare the truth of it;
Know, Freedom true is nothing else,
Than death complete of ego 'I',
That dwells on distinctions such as these.
This is Illumination. Emancipation.

OM TAT SAT OM

—From Ramana Jayanti Souvenir of Sri Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Bombay.

WIND SAVED THEM FROM ATOM BOMB

HERE is an A-bomb story you may never have heard before.

Nagasaki, the city which received the second of the two bombs we dropped near the end of World War II, was not really supposed to be hit. The primary target was an obscure Japanese city whose name no longer matters, writes Bob Considine in 'Coronet.'

It had been chosen not only because of heavy concentrations of troops and material there, but because it was a city surrounded by hills. The Air Force believed that, because of these hills, the incredible blast would be compressed and concentrated, and destroy every living thing within range.

Everything went as planned on that morning of August 9, 1945. An advance B-29 flew over the target and radioed back that visibility was unlimited. But, an hour later, as the bomb-carrier itself came over on target, a curious thing happened. A near-by city had been hit the night before by fire bombs and was still smoking heavily. Now the wind had turned abruptly, and drifting smoke from the burning town hovered over the target city.....thick and impenetrable.

The B-29 carrying the A-bomb cruised back and forth for 55 minutes, for the bomb could not be dropped unless the target was clearly visible. Those were the rigid instructions..... 'no bombing by radar. But the smoke would not clear; and so, after 55 sweatful minutes, the B-29 roared on to a secondary target—Nagasaki.

Weeks later, when the war had ended and our advance troops went into the city that had been spared by the smoke cloud, they discovered thousands of Allied war prisoners, including bedraggled American survivors of the Bataan Death March of 1942

If there had not been a change in the wind—those thousands who had prayed so long for liberation would have been blasted into oblivion by America's most terrible weapon

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Artists in new order—Art in relation to the people—Essentials of progress of art—Art gallery for Bombay—Art for international contact—Two worlds of Indian music.

What should the artists be like in Free India? What should their role be in the new social order? The artists' reply would be that, first of all, they should be able to stand on their legs; and they cannot be blamed for it, because much is said about art these days, while little is done for them.

As Nation-Builders

In a speech at New Delhi, President Rajendra Prasad expressed his views about the functions of artists in free India. The artists, according to him, should influence the lives of millions, make them feel the dignity and greatness of their destiny and harness their creative energy to the service of mankind. Theirs in short, should, be the role of nation-builders.

This should, no doubt be the ideal, but the stern realities which the artists as a class have to face make it unattainable for them as long as they are not placed in favourable circumstances. Art has, in the first instance, to be recognised, and allowed full freedom to function, as a nation-building force. The artists will, then, find it easier to take up the position.

The President admitted that art had, within recent times, been facing great difficulties. These difficulties need to be seriously studied and removed, if art is intended to influence the lives of millions. So far, nothing has been done to clear the field for art and to release the creative energy of the artists. The difficulties are not insurmountable, but no serious attempt has been made to surmount them.

Essential Conditions

Moreover, the President thought that the time has now arrived for a great efflorescence. Perhaps he was unduly optimistic, as art has not yet felt the impact of freedom and has shown no signs of impending efflorescence. The steps taken by the Government towards encouragement of different arts do not promise to provide the conditions which are essential to acceleration of their progress.

The official schemes, though well intentioned, are not related to realities of the situation. Demand is the principal force which stimulates and sustains the creative endeavour, but no plan has, hitherto, been worked out to convey art to the people and, thereby, to create a demand for it inspite of the favourable opportunity offered by the conditions of freedom. Art is still treated as a luxury and a subject of academic interest and left within the narrow circles to which it was confined.

Not For The People

It has been, of late, a fashion to mention the people in reference to art. There have been artists who have declared that they have approached the common people even in the remote countryside, but what have they acquired from and offered in return to the people? Such artists have collected material for painting and exhibited their pictures in fashionable salons and won the plaudits of their admirers. There could be no other reply than this.

The paintings, at the most, convey a faint idea about the people's mode of living to the aristocratic coteries to which they are usually presented. This is the only purpose which they serve. On the other side, they are not meant to convey any message to the people. In fact they do not approach the people whom they claim to represent. In view of this, there should be no illusion about achievements of the so called "art for the people" movement. The Government will find out easily whether art has begun to move towards the people, if it, at least, reviews its scheme of awarding a few scholarships to artists for working in villages for a specified period.

New Forces

According to the President's view-point, a religious and spiritual background is essential to artists, as it is calculated to stimulate development of art as a perfect expression. This would amount to reversion to the conditions which do not exist in modern times. What the artists need, irrespective of their faith, are thorough training, and knowledge of the tradition, cultural history and requirements of the current age placed in favourable circumstances, the creative among them should be able to influence the people with their art.

Above all, the artists must have a strong stimulus, from external sources, for their creative endeavour. The President expressed the hope that indepedence would find expression also in art in its various forms. Indepedence, contrary to expectations, has, hitherto, failed to inspire artists to apply themselves to creative work and to present art which is instinct with new life and vigour. The fault is not theirs. The conditions in which art can flourish and artists can live and work without anxiety have not yet been fulfilled. The soil on which art dynamic can grow and blossom has to be cultivated.

If Indian art, from the earliest age, was motivated, as pointed out by President Rajendra Prasad, by religious and spiritual ideals, it will as well, find new ideals in modern times to stimulate its growth and progress. Responsiveness on the part of creative artists to the political and social forces which are at work and to the needs of the current age has to be awakened. The art of free and democratic India will be different in its content and message, but it must retain its national character and the spirit of the tradition.

Donation For Art

With the inauguration of the Jehangir Art Gallery on Monday, January 21, Bombay will get the art institution which was its long-felt need. In India, money is spent in huge amounts for various public purposes. Its flow will be directed towards art also, if generosity is guided by foresight and imagination. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, through whose munificence, the gallery has come into existence has set a splendid precedent of extending patronage to art in a concrete form.

As the president of the Bombay Art Society, Sir Cowasji has made a noteworthy contribution towards promotion of the art activity. Now in the Jehangir Art Gallery, he has provided a permanent home for art and a centre for artists. With his generosity and spirit of the real connoisseur and patron of art, Sir Cowasji has brought to the notice of modern India the fact that art is a vital interest of life and as such it cannot be neglected.

The inauguration of the gallery will, by a happy coincidence, take the form of an important art function, when the gallery will be announced as the venue of the annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society. Henceforth the gallery will be the headquarters of the Society and centre of its exhibitions and other activities. The inaugural exhibition will be organised on an all-India scale. It will carry special prizes in addition to the Society's gold medal. The first prize of Rupees 1000/- is donated by Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Bombay should get an opportunity this year to witness works of art from all over India in a larger number.

Exchange Of Art

The exhibition of the collection of works of art taken from India to Egypt was inaugurated by Egypt's Education Minister, Taha Hussein Pasha, in Cairo. The Minister expressed, in his speech, the hope that the time would come when Egyptian art would be able to pay a return visit to India. This was encouraging news. In view of the courtesy of reciprocity observed in international affairs, India will have the chance to see, some day, Egyptian art exhibition arranged by the Government of Egypt.

But any such exhibition whenever it is brought to India, must have a representative character. At least this point needs to be ascertained in every case. Usually the Government of India pays scanty attention to it in the case of outgoing exhibitions, but it should see that incoming exhibitions are fully representative of the art of the countries to which they belong and are sent with credentials to this effect from their respective Governments.

Timely Warning

The paintings by Alice Halioka, a French artist, which were exhibited in Bombay showed some scenes of Paris from the angles selected by the artists and nothing more than this. In this exhibition, the visitors got to see something only about the tradition of the school to which the artist belonged. It conveyed no idea whatsoever, about the modern trends of French art.

The limited scope of the exhibition was the cause of disappointment to several visitors who were anxious to see something of modern French art and not scenes of Paris. The exhibition served little purpose of cultural contacts with France. It was a warning to the organisers to secure, for exhibition in India, works of art from foreign countries which would be fully representative of their tradition and current trends of art.

Sectors Of Music

The Shanmukhananda Fine Arts of Matunga, Bombay, deserves to be congratulated on its laudable venture to collect funds, through music festivals for constructing a music hall. It should be the duty of the whole of Bombay and not merely of the colonies of South Indians to contribute liberally to the fund started by this institution. For music to make any headway in the present circumstances, it must have centres in which it can be presented. Since the Municipality of Bombay has failed to provide cultural amenities like music halls and theatres, it is necessary to support private endeavour for the sake of rehabilitating and propagating music, dance and drama.

In the music festival of the Shanmukhananda Fine Arts, the best of Carnatac music was presented, and yet little interest was shown in it by the rest of Bombay. There should have been now no sectors of music in a city like Bombay, but they have still persisted. To the North Indians music means, only Hindustani music and particularly its one school as it is kept constantly before them by their musicians. Such a music festival should have been an all-Bombay concern and not an affair of the sectarian holiday type. One strongly feels, in this connection that sooner the sectors of music are abolished, the better would be the future of music of India taken as a whole.

The Dividing Line

The same point was stressed by Mr. R. R. Diwaker, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, in his speech at the festival. Mr. Diwaker deprecated the distinctions of music like the South and North Indian when both the schools are fundamentally one. He recognised the values of cultural oneness as a necessary background to the political and administrative unity of the country.

The need of closer contacts between the two classical schools of music is admitted by all. The initiative must come from musicians and music scholars on both sides of the dividing line. Much will be achieved if the All India Radio presents, from all its stations, balanced programmes of both schools with emphasis on their educational aspect. Little purpose will be served if the stations within the sphere of one school treats the other school merely as a guest artist.

The All-India Radio is accustomed to think of music predominently in the terms of entertainment, and hence its failure to establish closer contacts between the two schools. For the time being it is desirable to avoid, in the context of the two ssehools of classical music, the confusing terms like unification and synthesis. The immediate need is acquaintance, contact and exchange, and all the efforts need to be directed towards this end.

A SCHOOL TRAINING SO LOISTS FOR THE BALLET

Pupils of the graduating class. Margarita Giryavenko, Pyots Andrianov and Boris Khoklov, winners of prizes in dancing at the Second Congress of the International Students' Union tell their younger comrades a bout their visit to Prague.

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

Here comes around once again our Independence Day! We shall welcome it next week with the same joy and zeal as ever. Let me send Independence Day Greetings to all my brothers and sisters. You are being nurtured and nourished in Free India today May you grow to be healthier and happier so that you may become useful citizens of our country in your later life. Our Motherland has great hopes in you, the younger generation. And will you not fulfil them?

Next week, also, we are having the Annual General Meeting of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, on Sunday, January 27, at 4 p.m., in the Civil Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, under the presidentship of Shri B. G. Kher. Representatives of our organisation from all parts of India are expected to attend the meeting, where we shall review our work done during the last year and think about our future plans of Service to the Children's Cause.

Children's Health

Recognizing the importance of the health problems of school-age children, the World Health Organization convened an expert committee on school health services. This committee's report emphasizes the unusual opportunities which the school has for teaching health principles to children and, through them, to their parents. It points out also that the school can be instrumental in the organization and promotion of health services in the community of which it is a part.

In planning school health services, the co-operation of parents and of relevant community agencies must be sought, since promoting the health of schoolchildren involves many factors not solely within the jurisdiction of the school—e.g., environmental sanitation, nutrition, safety control, mental health, and communicable disease control. In matters directly related to the school programme, such as class schedules, physical education, etc., the focal point should in so far as possible, be the individual child and his physical and mental requirements.

An important part of school health services is adequate health appraisal of schoolchildren This calls for constant observation on the part of parents and teachers, supplemented by periodic physical examinations by a school physician and interim examinations, and when professional medical services are not available, much of the burden of promoting the health of schoolchildren devolves upon the teacher

Any programme of health services for children of school age must include provision for treatment of both physical and emotional health problems, and special facilities for the care and education of those who are handicapped.

Among the other subjects with which the committee's report deals are dental health, maintenance of cumulative health records. vocational guidance and role of school health services therein, and requirements for, and training of, school health personnel. It is hoped that the ideas and suggestions contained in the report ("School Health Services.' 36 pages, price 2 s., World Health Organisation, Geneva, Switzerland) will "find practical application for the improvement of the health of school-age children in all areas".

Distribution Of Milk

A half-pint of milk is distributed free of charge by the New South Wales States Government to 160,000 children under 13 years attending public schools in the State. This project which began in 1941, costs the State Government Rs. 19,00,000 a year. By the end of 1951 it is anticipated that all children under 13 years of age, whether attending State public schools, private schools, nurseries, kindergartens or creches, will receive a half-pint of milk a day free of cost.

This year the New South Wales State Government budgeted Rs. 15,00,00,000 for education — almost a third of the entire budget and more than half of the State revenue from taxation. The Minister for Education, Mr. R. J. Heffron, is pushing ahead with a far-sighted and ambitious programme of school building in the ever-growing metropolitan and country areas of New South Wales.

How we wish our Government could launch a similar programme of free milk distribution among children. In this country many a child hardly knows the taste of milk. I remember having come across a group of children who detested milk, as if it was something very obnoxious —and that just because they had never taken it before. I know also that certain children prefer some other drinks to milk, perhaps because they are cheaper and at home they are encouraged to take only these. It will be a great national service to provide children with a glass of milk, free of any charges, at least once every day.

Hospitality Rewarded

Once upon a time a king and his companion disguised themselves as two poor men and went out to see the state of the country. When night fell they were far from home and went to a poor man's hut to ask for shelter.

"Welcome to my house," said the poor man, "I shall do all in my power to make you comfortable."

This poor man and his wife had one hen which they valued very much because she laid an egg every day, for the dinner of their little son. Now the man said to his wife, "We have nothing to offer to our guests except the one hen. I am afraid we must kill her."

"But think how precious she is to us," said the poor wife.

"She is very precious," he said, "but the duty of hospitality and showing kindness to strangers must come first." His wife agreed and they killed the hen and cooked it for the supper of their guests. Afterwards the man offered them his own bed and they slept peacefully, and early in the morning said farewell and departed.

About two hours after they had gone the wife went to put in order the bed where the guests had slept.

Active boys of Kalbadevi (Bombay) Balkan-ji-Bari

Miss Gisela Cloudy is a German Pen-Friend of Master Harendra Upadhyaya of the Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari

A Hundred Gold Coins

She was astonished to find under the blanket a bag containing a hundred gold coins. When she called her husband they both thought that the guests had left their money by accident and would soon come back to claim it.

The man went out into the city to search for his guests, but they were now gone more than two hours and no one knew how to find them nor whence they came.

The poor man went home and dug a hole in which he buried the bag saying, "Surely in a few days they will come for their treasure and they will find it safe."

Many months passed by and the travellers never returned. Then the poor man dug up the bag of coins and bought with it the piece of land round his cottage. He said to his wife, "If our two friends return the land shall be theirs, for it was bought with their money. Or else I will repay them the money from the profits on my farming." He worked hard and prospered so that he was soon able to build a good house instead of his poor little hut.

Meaning Of The Dream

"Tell me your dream," said the host, "perhaps I can help you to see its meaning."

"I dreamed that I was turned into a dog and said three times, 'Bow, Bow, Bow."

"The meaning of that is very good," said the host. The first 'bow' means that the sons of Adam should all 'bow' to their Lord the Creator. the second 'bow' means that a good man should always 'bow' in service to a guest, rich or poor, high or low, and the third 'bow' means that love of property or of money should always 'bow' to strict honesty. Be cheered my friend, your dream has a good meaning."

The King was delighted with the good man's words. He thanked him and rewarded him freely. Some say that he turned away his jealous companion and set the once poor man in his place.

Do You Know?

That Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, was founded in 1837, and named after the wife of William IV.

That excavated ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum show that advertisements were used in the time of the Caesars. On the walls of what were most frequented thoroughfares were advertisements of various kinds of baths, announcements of gladiatorial shows and notices of plays.

That if a sparrow does not eat 400 insects a day it feels hungry.

That the Yeomen of the Guard are not only the oldest royal Body Guard, but the oldest military Corps in the World The Corps was formed 450 years ago, and has always attended the King at his coronation.

The Yeomen still wear uniform of the same pattern as they wore in Tudor days,

That a shoemaker's "last" gets its name from an old Saxon word meaning foot-print.

Anxiety And Illness

As for fear's physical effect, scientists of the New York Academy of Medicine have discovered that fear produces a mysterious chemical which is released into the blood, causing vital organs to contract, and evidence suggests that this strange chemical—which disappears from the blood as soon as the anxiety state has passed—may be largely responsible for many of the physical effects which fear produces. Medical researchers have now named chronic fear and anxiety as possible factors in a long list of physical ailments—heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, colitis, asthma and arthritis, among others.

The scientists have not as yet completely identified that strange chemical or determined all of its physical effects. Experiments have shown, however, that it interferes with the functioning of our internal organs, particularly those which belong to the gastro-intestinal tract. Indeed, fear and anxiety can produce plenty of physical havoc even in comparatively mild forms. And as they increase in intensity, they can become as deadly as the most lethal poison. First, there is a major spasm that contracts the blood vessels; then violent contraction of the heart; after this, complete paralysis and death.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Our friends are good enough to say that "Balkan-ji-Bari" has now become a password for the Children's Cause in our country. With the help of our well-wishers we have been doing whatever little we can for the boys and girls: however, so much has yet to be done and achieved..... comparing that we feel too humble. Let us, then, the Workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh renew our pledge to carry on this voluntary work more vigorously and more enthusiastically so that we may be able to achieve our aims and objectives successfully.

Now, who have not yet joined this premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, (that postal address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. The elderly persons can help the organisation by establishing its Units at different places. Thus may we continue to serve the Children's Cause unflinchingly and indefatigably? Dada will be glad to hear from you always and to attend to your enquiries.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Children of Calcutta Balkan-Ji-Bari on an excursion to Victoria Memorial Museum.

JEWELS MADE TO ORDER

How To Distinguish The Real From Synthetic Ones

FROM time immemorial gemstones have been objects of beauty and desire in the eyes of all beholders and it is not the least achievement of our scientific age that man can create synthetically the lure, the glamour and the imprisoned fire of the rarest jewels, writes Dave Kerr in Canadian Industries Limited's 'Oval'.

Star sapphires and rubies, the acme of jewel perfection, are now being compounded artificially. Chemically they are as pure as, perhaps even purer than, real gems. To the naked eye the fact that these gem oddities are man-made is apparent only in the precision of the lines which shape the star—and this is by no means conclusive.

More important than their decorative value is the fact that sapphires and rubies are indispensable in the manufacture of military equipment. For instance, upwards of 100 of these jewels are required in the instruments and gauges on the control panel of a single airplane.

Formerly gems for military purposes were imported from Europe and then were available only in short supply. However, soon after the outbreak of World War II the U. S. government enlisted the help of scientifically-minded firms in United States firms which successfully wrested from nature the secret of manufacturing such gems.

How They Are Made

Both sapphires and rubies are composed of corundum and are created artificially by slowly feeding finely powdered aluminium oxide into an oxygen-hydrogen flame. Inside the furnace the material gradually builds up into a shape like a rifle cartridge and is known to the trade as a "boule" Chrome oxide is added to the powder for ruby colouring, and titanium and iron for blue sapphires.

Formerly, internal stresses built up inside the boule as a result of the intense heat caused it to split lengthwise, thus limiting the size of the stone which might be 'cut'. This has been overcome to a great extent so that now for industrial use, a long cylindrical stick termed "rod corundum" (the plain uncolored jewel base) can be manufactured, then divided into required lengths by cutting with a diamond-impregnated copper saw.

The sapphire, ranking second only to the diamond in hardness, is one of the most versatile of jewels.

Physicians find it invaluable as a lens in the treatment of serums and blood plasma, owing to its top efficiency as a transmitter of ultraviolet light for purification purposes.

By adding vanadium and cobalt to the aluminium-oxide powder a fair replica of an emerald may be created—not, however, as satisfactory as the synthetic sapphire and ruby. Prior to World War II, I. G. Farben of Germany marketed a creditable representation of the emerald; and currently a chemist in California manufactures an excellent gem in limited quantities. His process, a carefully guarded secret, is believed to involve induced crystallization in an unknown solution.

The Latest

Perhaps the latest innovation in man-made gems is a synthetic rutile (a mineral consisting of titanium dioxide) known commercially as "titania". Rated one of the most beautiful of manufactured stones, it is beginning to appear on the counters of leading jewellers in North America.

As early as 1885 "reconstructed" rubies were manufactured in Switzerland by fusing minute particles of the genuine stone, but these never caught the public's fancy.

Increasing proficiency in gem-cutting methods also was responsible for the ingenious but strictly fraudulent hoax of covering a sizable piece of glass with a thin veneer of true diamond.

A wide range of imitation gems (not to be confused with synthetic stones) may be produced by use of a glass called "strass" invented decades ago by a German scientist. This material, when fused with varying chemicals results in imitation which reflect desired shades of light and colour and give off a very satisfying sparkle. New variations in the creation of composite stones are also continually being offered to a jewel-conscious world.

Heinous Crime

Reputable jewellers observe a well defined line of demarcation between spurious and synthetic stones.

There is an avid market for the admittedly synthetic gem and for the imitation stones used in costume jewelry. But when false bits of glass are passed on to a gullible public as genuine and valuable jewels, the fraud is regarded as a heinous crime in the trade.

However, science has kept pace with itself while inventing methods of chemical creation of gemstones. Simultaneously instruments have been designed whereby the man-made article may be distinguished from the earth-born gem.

Even the cultured pearl, very fine specimens of which have presented a problem in detection to even the most advanced gemologists, today gives up the secrets of its composition when photographed on supersensitized film by means of special X-ray equipment.

SCHOOLS FOR DEMOCRACY

(Continued from Page 2)

pupils themselves and between teachers are by and large sympathetic, cordial and friendly. A spirit of comoraderic pervades.

(9) A training in developing a sense of appreciation for anything that is worth-while, commendable, good and beautiful is encouraged by expressing one's sentiments by a word of congratulating the child every time for his praise-worthy deed or by a word of appreciation such as, 'that is nice going, John'.

(10) Most of the class room work and work even outside the class room is carried by a process of suggestion than dictation. e.g. How about keeping this place more clean? Shall we do this? Would you prefer to do that? or who would like to join in this project? works wonders and eliminates a series of 'does and don'ts'

(11) AT ADULT LEVEL: The students study history, civics and other social studies and culture handed down to them. At the adult level, democracy may be summed up sharing equal opportunities and privileges and shouldering responsibilities and carrying them out effectively. Thus in every democracy privileges and responsibilities go hand in hand.

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ATMOSPHERE: In an atmosphere of co-operative sharing, give and take, an attitude of not 'me first,' but 'after you please' is the secret of success of democratic living in school or out of school.

IN INDIA: As I said before, we have a few educational institutions of which we should be proud of and we don't have to go so far to see in England or USA. Institutions like Tagore's Shantiniketan (now a national University) Theosophical schools in Adyar, Madras, in the south, and Banaras in the north, Boys' Town at Nasik, Vidya Bhavan in Udaipur, Rajasthan, Prabodhan High School, Daryapur near Amraoti in Madhya Pradesh and there are a few more where you will find similar 'atmosphere'. But we want such schools to be multiplied by thousand and spring up all over the country. These should not be exceptions but the rule as in England or USA.

AT DARYAPUR: The Prabodhan High School, Daryapur, near Amraoti, Madhya Pradseh where I had the privilege to organize a school camp is one of such schols, run on modern democratic lines inspite of their poor finances and facilities. The school prepares students for Matriculation examination. Such schools need adequate financial help from the State and Central Governments, the community and individual philanthropists or they will wither away.

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It is such schools that shall promote and permeate democracy in the community wherein they are situated. They will be the radiating focus of "sweetness and light" as community centres for fostering culture and democracy. The outstanding features of the Prabodhan High School are:

1. Personal touch and contact between the staff and students.
2. Social service to the community especially to the underprivileged and backward scheduled castes as Adiwasis and Harijans.
3. School Hostel.
4. School, a community centre.
5. Camping as an annual feature of the school.
6. Boys' Ministry or self-Government which maintain the dicipline and undertake special edusational projects, e.g. camping, social work, play days, exhibitions, excursions etc.

The school spells an atmosphere of ancient Gurukuls of India in their modest thatched hut-classes and open spaces with a touch of modernity, tidiness and beauty that surrounds the school.

Behind the curtain are a team of self-less workers from the assistant teachers, nay, I should mention from the school peon to the principal, members of the school committee and school trustees. What such schools need is improved finances and due publicity for what they are doing so that other schools can carry away from them inspiration and outlook. Such schools are doing national work of building democracy and furthering and strengthening the cause of democracy. The pupils of such schools when they go out from their schools where they spent several impressionable years of their life into various walks of life, they will have developed certain democratic habits, attitudes and ideals which they are likely to carry over these ideals into their adult life and family and into a community where they would live more and have their being. Thus the roots of democracy as a way of living have to be firmly planted in our schools so that India will grow from an infant democracy to a virile and strongly democratic country in the world.

Here Lived Hitler

(Continued from Page 2)

most pilgrims might have been political rather than religious. It might be blown up, but there is the danger that the blast would find an outlet down the lift-shaft, and leave the building itself more or less intact.

It now seems probable that it will become one of those places that are marked by asterisks in Baedeker, to denote their fine views or their historic interest. The local authorities would be unpardonably stupid if they did not see in these ruins a wonderful source of income, and there are many claimants to their ownership. Already the owners of cafes and kiosks near the Berghof do a magnificent trade in picture postcards and surreptitious gossip about the old days—open talk is supposed to be banned lest it should degenerate into Nazi propaganda.

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But indirect propaganda, or even unconscious propaganda (if the two words may be associated), is not prevented as easily as that. Within three miles of the Berghof I met a smart young German who expressed his amazement that foreigners should visit the place at all. "We Germans," he said, "have almost forgotten about Hitler. We aren't interested in him, any more than we should be interested in any other big business-man who has gone bankrupt.

Hitler was a super-business-man and his bankruptcy was, therefore, more sensational than that of others. But that's all there is to it".

There are many Germans who are thus preparing themselves, most probably unconsciously, for another national leader; who condemn Hitler rather because he failed than because he so nearly succeeded in clamping an abominable and cruel system upon the world. There are many Germans who blame Chamberlain for his appeasement, rather than themselves for allowing Hitler to gain so much power by such bestial methods (and their alarming lack of responsibility emphasises the courage of those other Germans who ran the greatest risks and suffered the worst hardships in their support of the elementary human rights that we in this country can still take for granted).

But it is unlikely that the rest of the world will so easily forget Adolf Hitler. For years to come pilgrims and tourists will drive up the steep mountain road from Berchtesgaden to the Berghof, and probably the still steeper road to the Eagle's Nest. The few Germans who have hitherto been allowed to make this latter journey seem to have been more angered by its cost to them as taxpayers than moved by regret over Hitler's downfall. Of the future visitors who may drink their beer or coffee in Hitler's study, or brave the winds that howl across the terrace of the Eagle's Nest, probably only a very small minority will have come to worship the dead leader. In any case, the decision may soon be taken out of the hands of the Western Powers, since the Bonn Government is so rapidly achieving independence of the three High Commissioners in the Petersberg, on the opposite side of the Rhine.

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That is why the fate of Obersalzberg should be settled without delay. On the one hand, a fairly normal curiosity is likely to induce German and foreign tourists to part with their money to see this place from which Hitler so nearly ruled the world. On the other, there is an equally normal objection to the commercial and political abuses to which this curiosity might give rise. If the profits were used for some such international purpose as the exchange of students, then in time one would forget the bitter memories now aroused by these ruins that deface the mountain-side above Berchtesgaden.

Lhasa Makes Its Peace With Peking: Effect Of Treaty

(Continued from Page 5.)

however, immediately enthroned on November 17, 1950 and given full powers.

The Dalai Lama is all powerful in Tibet. During his infancy, or his absence, the Regent, who is chosen from the four of the high incarnate Lamaseries of Lhasa, according to constitution, rules, in the name of Dalai Lama.

The Living God on earth perhaps had no idea that he would soon have to run for his life, run southward through blizzard and storm, rain and ice, through bleak mountains to Yatung. That was indeed an irony of fate.

Much as I was interested to know how the much talked of VOICE failed to forewarn the Dalai Lama of the coming events I could get no answer from the innumerable lamas and others I met in Tibet.

GUIDING HAND

LIKE all other days, one day, a caravan had stopped in the bazar and its members had unloaded their mules and yaks. I was having buttered tea at the home of a friend who ran a rug shop in the bazar. It was evening and the cold was bitter. A man, flat-nosed, high-cheek-boned and rather not so tall, like all other Tibetans, belonging to the caravan approached me and took me by the hands. "Don't you know me?" he shouted smiling at me. I looked at him. Yes, I knew him, for he was the man with whom I had dined at the Shanghai Restaurant in Kalimpong, about a month ago.

FRESH FROM LHASA

"Come along", he said, dragging me by the coat sleeve, and together we went to a house further up the road, where he introduced me to half a dozen young men and women. Their names sounded to me to be of one phonetic sound, Shang-Shang. The common name apart, they had come from Lhasa, the capital, on the previous day. One of these new arrivals was the son of a JONGPEN, meaning the head of a district. He was very smart and at first sight gave the impression of being rash, but when properly understood was kind and good humoured.

The JONGPEN'S son, whose name was Tashi, and I soon became very good friends and since he knew a few words of English we were indispensible to each other till he left for Lhasa and I for India via Sikkim. Over buttered tea, which was prepared from brick-tea, yak-milk, salt and rancid butter, we talked about every thing then happening in Tibet, except the weather which was very cold for me, colder than I could normally bear.

The conversation which continued till midnight was significant for me and this gave me an insight into modern Tibet and the Tibet that has been the past. Later at dawn, the following day, I recorded the gist of the talks we had carried on the previous night.

BEFORE THE REDS

I asked one of the men from Lhasa who was a peasant what life was like in Lhasa now that the Chinese army had come in there. The reply was very significant. The peasant said: "Before the Chinese came in most of us had very little to eat throughout the year. Many died because of the shortage of food. Some ate what was thrown on the streets as left-overs by the richer class. At present there are only two classes in Tibet. Either one is rich or very very poor. There is no middle class as such."

And then looking at me, the youngest amongst them, a girl said, "My two younger brothers became monks when they were just kids. They were made over to the GOMPA because of our poverty."

I GATHERED FROM THESE FRIENDS THAT AFTER THE CHINESE CAME IN THEY HAVE HELPED THE ADMINISTRATION WITH GUIDANCE THAT HAS, TO A CERTAIN EXTENT, EASED THE SITUATION.

(To be Continued)

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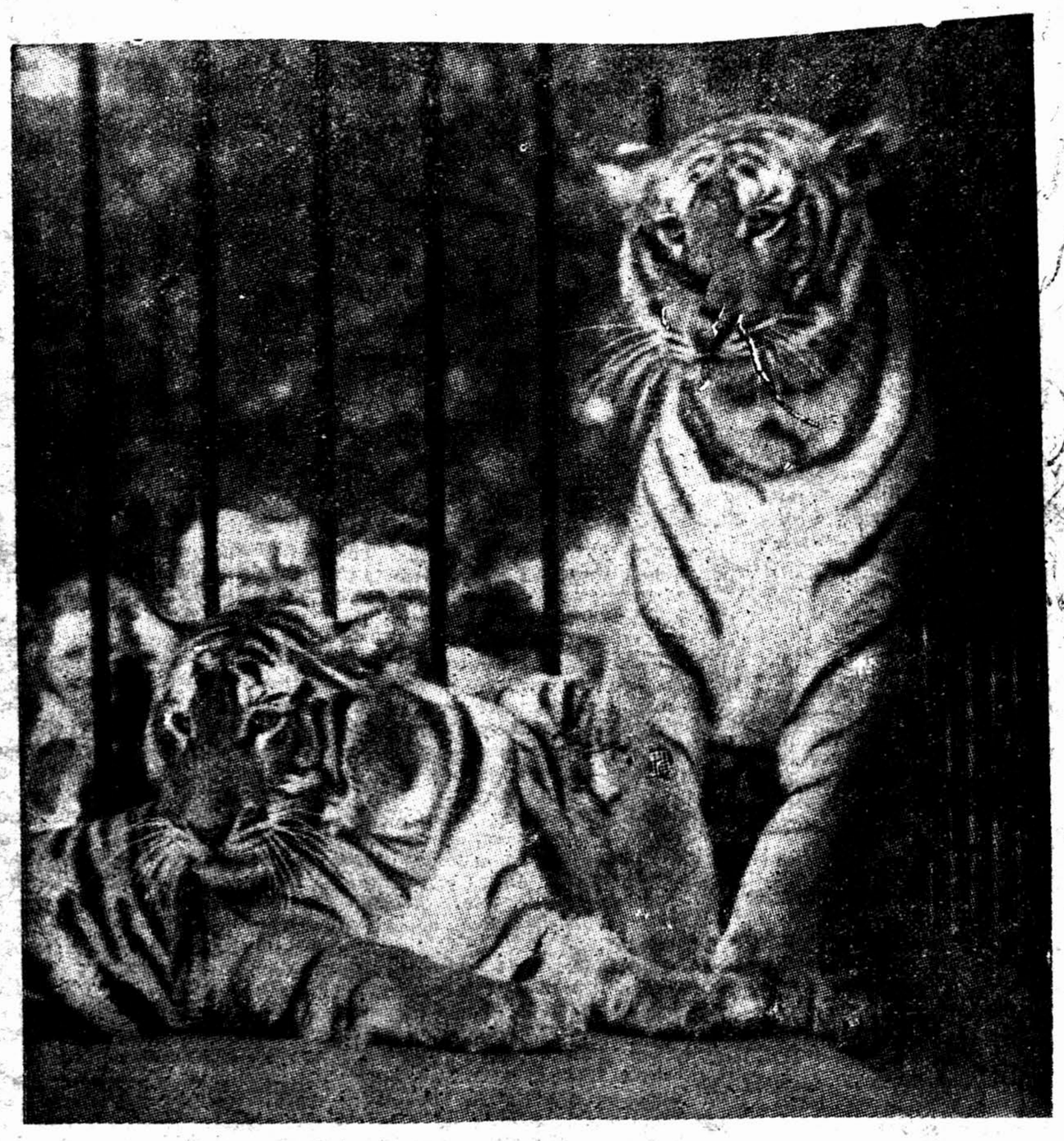
DRAMA OF THE JUNGLE



The tiger is a creature of awe even when safely lodged in a zoo. Looking slightly ill at ease, as do strangers anywhere, these 10-month-old tigertwins find confidence in each other's close companionship as they get used to permanent quarters at the London zoo. The twins, born and bred in whipsnade zoo, have just been moved to London.

WHEN 'STRIPES' STRIKES

BY R. P. NORONHA, I.C.S.

Tiger-Shooting Tests Nerve And Judgment

WE generally associate the expression "King of the Beasts" with the lion. Each Shikari has his own idea as to the animal which should rightfully bear the title. Some would award the crown to the elephant, others to the wild buffalo and yet others to the lion. Personally, I feel that the only animal which can claim the title is the tiger

A tiger's right to rule is not seriously questioned by any animal in the Indian Jungle, although his right to eat may be disputed. A solitary wild boar has often successfully contested the tiger's desire to dine on him: and no intelligent tiger would try to find out what wild buffalo tastes like. But nevertheless there is no animal in our forests which would dispute the tiger's right to go where he pleases, and to walk when he chooses. These two rights are the jungle's emblems of royalty.

Fascinating Game

I do not want to pretend that I hunt tigers because they are savage or destructive. In fact, a tiger probably does less damage, when left alone, than any other animal, and serves, a useful purpose in preventing the numbers of herbivora from increasing beyond the limit where their existence competes with the crops. Unfortunately, he is not left alone and a wounded tiger does really fulfil the popular conception of a tiger—the remorseless Killer. The increase in man-eating tigers in this province is due to the fact that novices have wounded many tigers which then naturally turn to the easiest prey of all—man.

Tiger shooting fascinates me because if it is done on anything like an equal footing with the tiger, it tests the primitive virtues which civilization is so rapidly destroying. It tests your nerve and your courage and your judgment.

It provides you with the intellectual stimulation of a game of chess and the physical challenge of a wrestling match. It challenges your stamina and your endurance. And when you get your tiger you acquire with it a sense of achievement which very few other successes can give you.

If all tiger shooting were done off the ground—it would be a good idea to make it compulsory—there would be very few man-eaters. No one would take a shot unless he was absolutely certain of getting the animal and there would be no wounded tigers to turn into man-eaters.

Experience Tells

The Machan having been built, stops are placed on trees, on both sides of the Machan i. a more or less continuous line towards the beaters. The stops are men whose job is to prevent the tiger from breaking out of the beat by drawing his attention to themselves if he shows any desire to pass outside the route laid down for him.

It is very important that the stops should be men of experience and never because if they make too much noise they are likely to drive the tiger back on the beaters and if they do not make any noise at all the tiger is lost.

A good stop will turn a tiger by breaking a twig between his fingers or by tapping gently with an axe on his tree.

It has often occurred to me that an excellent record could be made of a tiger beat. First would come the concerted shouting of the beaters, gradually dying down as they advance. Then there would be the gentle tapping of the stop and possibly a protesting roar from the tiger. And last of all there would be a shot, a single shot, and silence.

I have shot 8 or 9 tigers in beats, but I confess that I do not like this method of shooting. It is unfair to the beaters who right have to face either a wounded tiger which has turned back or a disgruntled tiger which has decided if the Shikari only fires after the tiger has passed him. I have seen very few Shikaris with sufficient restraint to do this. The second contingency is purely a matter of luck.

In about 60 p.c. of cases a tiger which comes out in a beat, comes out slowly, particularly if it has fed well the previous day. You cannot blame him. A beat starts at about 11 and it is the hottest part of the day when the tiger comes out. Naturally he is not inclined to hurry. In the remaining 40 p.c. of cases, and those are the cases where man-eating tigers are created, the tiger comes out fast, either because the beaters have passed him too hard or because he has had previous experience of a beat and is in a hurry to get out of it. The shot is a very difficult one. All you can see is an intermittent glimpse of yellow between obstructing trees and undergrowth.

In sitting up over kills at night the location of the Machan is very important. A tiger will generally approach his kill along the route which he followed when he was leaving it. Your Machan should not be directly on this route or the chances are that he will see you. The best location is a little to one side of the route which you expect him to follow. The screening of the Machan should be effectively done, leaving a small gap to shoot through. And of course there should be no, absolutely no noise.

Man-Eaters

I have not said anything about man-eaters. The subject is not a pleasant one as those of you who have sat up over a human kill will agree. Last year, I shot a man-eating tigress which had killed nearly hundred people during her career, and the incident is typical of what happens in such cases.

The last victim was an old aboriginal woman living in a jungle village. She went out with two old women to pick mushrooms at dawn as usual. The aged are always allotted patches close to the village for this sort of work so as to save them a long walk. The three old women picked and gossiped and retailed scandal until nearly twelve when they broke off to have their meal.

They were eating when the tiger walked out of some undergrowth—the survivors were unanimous about this, she did not rush, she walked. She picked up the old woman by the back of the neck and carried her off. Reflexes in the old are slowed down, and she did not scream until she was a good fifty yards away. Then she screamed once, the tigress closed her jaws tighter and there was no further sound.

Law Of Jungle

If you live much of your life in the forest, as I have, you come to realise that the gods of the jungle possess a queer and perverted, even sadistic, sense of humour. They are the old gods who were before Pan and Silenus, and it is not good to trifle with them, or to let your vigilance relax. Always they are on the watch for such a moment. You spend six hours after a wounded tiger and he dies at the end of a gallant charge which makes you wish you carried heavier insurance—you relax with a sigh of relief, and on your way back to camp a falling tree does what the tiger failed to do.

Or, you spend ten years of your life earning enough to buy a pair of bullocks so that you may cultivate your own land instead of working for others. You buy your bullocks and again you relax—and out of all the dozens of pairs in the village, the tiger picks on yours and you are back ten years.

The dead woman's son was named Somaru. He was returning from the forest with his wife after a good day. Her basket was full of yams and he had caught a quantity of fish. He made the mistake of being thankful in his mind and of allowing himself to refrain from fear. The fourth freedom is dangerous in a jungle.

Gruesome Attack

The tigress was angry and hungry. She had merely whetted her appetite on the old woman when the search party arrived. She saw Somaru coming along the winding track and headed to cut him off, her tail rising a little in her excitement, her mouth slightly open, head close to the ground. The woman saw her first and screamed—too late. Somaru turned and tried to get at the axe slung over his shoulder, but he was down before he could touch it.

In that first impact the tigress flung him ten feet, and went with him, her jaws clamped at the junction of neck and shoulder, fangs deep in the chest, into the lung. The man was probably dead when he hit the ground. At least I hope so. His wife recovered a second later and flung her basket at the tigress. Then she rushed screaming at her and the tigress left Somaru and slunk off a leap away.

The woman took her husband's head in her lap, and cried to awake him and the tigress watched her growling. The jungle gods must have watched too, satisfied and appeased.

It was their jungle and Bada Deo had not right to create his aboriginals in it. For a long time the woman sat and wept and then she went away. Most marvellous of all, the tigress did nothing. I sat on the edge of an uncomfortable Khatia and heard the story without comment. What was there to say? I took a few men with me and we set out for the spot. It was raining heavily but the pug-marks had been preserved by the overhanging foliage and the tiral was not difficult to follow.

Easy Shot

It led into a clump of bamboos which was almost impenetrable—the clump extended for a good two furlongs. I skirted the edge of the clump and found a rock about 8 feet high and climbed on it slowly. I had left my men at the other end of the clump with instructions to climb trees and shout to each other as if they had seen something. I heard their voices and the rehearsed play continued for fully half an hour. Just as I was getting fed up and deciding to call the whole thing off, I saw the head and shoulder of the tigress emerging from a small Nala down which she had come. The shot was an easy one and Somaru and his mother were avenged.

Before I conclude I would like to say a word about suitable weapons for tiger shooting. I hold very strong views on this matter, because I have had to follow at least half a dozen wounded tigers as a result of alleged Shikaris placing undue reliance on light weapons. The most important rule in tiger shooting is to use the heaviest rifle you can handle with reasonable comfort what that rifle is will depend on your strength and weight. But you will be extremely unwise and unfair to the jungle people if you use a rifle with a bullet weight of a less than 270 grains and a muzzle energy of less than 4000 lbs. I would appeal to all sportsmen who really wish to deserve the name of sportsmen not to fire at tiger unless they are certain of a kill and not to use a light rifle on this King of Beasts.— (Courtesy All India Radio, Nagpur)

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